The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, MAY 26, 1873. VOL. LXXXVIII.—NO. 124.

FIRST EDITION.

The Constitutional Convention.

Discussion on the Preamble Recognizing God in the Constitution.

MR. BUCKALEW'S AMENDMENT ADOPTED.

Additional Sections to the Election Article Proposed.

REPORT ON COUNTY, TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OFFICERS PASSED.

"Grateful to Almighty God."

In the Constitutional Convention, on Friday afternoon, the preamble recognizing God in the Constitution of Pennsylvania, came up for discussion. It provides as follows:

"We, the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, recognizing the sovereignty of God, and humbly invoking His guidance in our future destiny, ordain and establish this Constitution for its government."

Mr. Buckalew, of Columbia, moved to amend, in lieu of the words "recognizing the sovereignty of God, and humbly invoking His guidance in our future destiny," by substituting the following: "Grateful to Almighty God for the blessings of civil and religious liberty," do ordain, &c. He said his amendment would make no formal recognition of the Almighty, because that was assured.

Mr. Broomall, of Delaware, while preferring the amendment to the original, objected to any such expression in the Constitution; as having no use there and no function. To those who believed in a Supreme Being the phrase was unmeaning; to those who did not so believe it was untrue. He commented upon the impropriety of submitting a question as to the acknowledgment of the Deity to an election mob as offering the dignity of such a question. He went on to deprecate a union of Church and State as prejudicial to the interests of both. The Catholics of Ireland and Dissenters of England were illustrations in point. He went on to argue from the history of religious persecution to show that Christianity could ask nothing from the Government but to be let alone, that in the world's history it had shown that it could bear any amount of persecution and oppression, but that the smile of power polluted it and changed it from an angel of light to an embodiment of hell.

Mr. Campbell, of Philadelphia, could see no necessity for a formal recognition of the Almighty in the Constitution, because we all either believe in God or should believe in Him. As a mere empty declaration it was not only useless but a step toward a recognition of sectarianism in the Constitution, and the possible ultimate creation of an established church. We had prospered under the old Constitution without any such recognition, and under it Christianity had, in fact, been declared a part of the common law.

Judge Woodward, of Philadelphia, replying to Mr. Broomall's argument, and particularly to that part designed to show that the embrace of the State had resulted out of the Church of England all its Christianity, remarked that if that gentleman valued his Bible he ought to know that it had been translated for him by that church. The speaker went on to state that in a visit to Europe he had found the Church of England preaching the Gospel everywhere on the Continent, and that the fact could not be disproven that, though suffering under the disadvantage of a union with the State, that Church had done for the cause of Christianity in this world what no other church had ever done. He disclaimed any responsibility for these allusions, as he had made them only because of the erroneous statements of Mr. Broomall.

Mr. Curry, of Blair, understood the question to be simply as to a recognition of a God who made all men, and that it had no relation to sectarianism or religion. He maintained that this provision was asked for by thousands of petitioners, and was due to the Christian sentiment of the State.

Mr. Patterson, of Allegheny, advocated a recognition of the Almighty, and denied that any union of Church and State was involved.

Mr. Craig, of Lawrence, reviewed the assumption upon which the recognition was based, and maintained the non-intervention of the Government in matters of conscience, as also the practical uselessness of such a provision.

After further discussion by Messrs. D. N. White, of Allegheny, and Dunning, of Luzerne, Mr. Buckalew's amendment prevailed, as also an amendment by Mr. Lamberton, of Dauphin, inserting the words, "And humbly invoking His guidance." The preamble, therefore, reads as follows:

We, the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, grateful to Almighty God for the blessings of civil and religious liberty, and humbly invoking His guidance, do ordain and establish this constitution for its government.

The article was then reported to the Convention and placed on second reading.

Election Boards and Contested Elections.

Mr. Buckalew, of Columbia, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, submitted a report recommending additional sections in the article on suffrage, elections, &c., upon the subject of election boards and contested elections. The provisions are as follows: "Election Boards are to consist of a judge, two inspectors, and two supplemental clerks—each voter to vote for but one inspector. No person is to be an election officer who holds any position under the National, State, city, or county governments, or in any municipal board or commission. Overseers of Elections may be appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, whenever the court shall be satisfied that their appointment is a reasonable precaution against fraud. All contested elections are to be determined by the courts, or by one or more of the law judges thereof."

Ordered to be printed.

County, Township and Borough Officers.

The Committee of the Whole, Mr. J. W. F. White, of Allegheny, in the chair, then took up the article on county, township and borough officers. Various amendments to the different sections elicited discussion upon the details of the article.

The section prohibiting the increase after his election or during his term of office, of the salary of any county, township, or borough officer, was stricken out.

As amended, the article passed the committee, as follows:

SECTION 1. County officers shall consist of sheriffs, coroners, prothonotaries, registers of wills, recorders of deeds, county commissioners, county treasurers, county surveyors, county auditors, clerks of courts, district attorneys, and such others as may from time to time be established by law; provided, the Legislature may declare what officers shall be incompatible, and no sheriff or treasurer shall be re-eligible for the term next succeeding the one for which he may be elected.

SEC. 2. County officers shall be elected at the general elections, and shall hold their offices for such terms as may be prescribed by law. All vacancies shall be filled in such manner as the Legislature may direct.

SEC. 3. All county officers who receive compensation for their services shall be paid by salary to be prescribed by law, and all fees attached to any county office shall be received by the proper officer for and on account of the State or county, as may be directed by law, provided, however, that the annual salary of any such officer shall not exceed the aggregate yearly amount of fees collected by him.

SEC. 4. The Legislature shall provide by law for the strict accountability of all county, township, and borough officers, as well for the fees which may be collected by them as for all public or municipal moneys which may be paid to them.

SEC. 5. Any person shall be eligible for election to any office of any county, township, or borough respectively of which he is a qualified elector.

Mr. Buckalew moved a new section for minority representation in the elections of County Commissioners and County Auditors, by which one of each of these officers would be secured to the minority in each county. It also provides for the filling of vacancies, in accordance with this regulation, by the Courts of Common Pleas of the respective counties.

Without entering into a discussion of this proposition, the committee rose.

Resignation of Mr. Gowen.

A communication was laid before the body from Mr. Franklin B. Gowen, delegate at large, resigning his seat in the Convention.

On motion of Mr. White, of Indiana, the communication was laid on the table for the present, in accordance with the precedent in a former case.

The Convention adjourned till Monday.

—A Halifax letter on the interment of the bodies of the passengers of the steamship Atlantic says: "The graves or trenches in many cases are scarcely deep enough to allow the coffins to rest more than a few inches below the earth's surface. Heavy rains have washed away that little covering there was, and there are hundreds of coffins exposed to view. In many instances two bodies are crowded in a single box, and in some cases even three, and in order to economize in the matter of space, they are often placed in trenches of two and three feet deep. At the feet of shabby graves and rude coffins are modest tablets, which record the sufferings and deaths of hundreds of men, women and children.

—The London *Times*, in its money article of the 15th inst., says: According to the account from Germany, the financial confusion has reached a stage of relief in which for any description of stable security a price can be obtained, whereas during the height of the panic no quotations were made, and people, possessed of what under ordinary circumstances would have been considered available means, were as much paralyzed as the broken speculators.

—Advices from Rio de Janeiro to the 3d inst., state that the Emperor of Brazil had closed the old and opened the new Legislature. A number of reforms are promised.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Dunbar Iron Company.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

The manufacture of iron in this country is undoubtedly of paramount importance, and at the present time—as for years past it has been—is the subject of deep study among scientists and practical operatives. As regards the proper *modus operandi*, as well as the most economical position in which to locate works and pursue those operations, is the object of search by capitalists whose co-operation with labor is essential to the attainment of the desired end, viz.: cheap and good iron.

Having lately had the opportunity of thoroughly inspecting the operations of the Dunbar Iron Company, whose property is situated in Fayette county, Pa., on the line of the railroad leading from Connellsville to Uniontown, four miles from the former and nine miles from the latter, and being forcibly struck with the great advantages enjoyed by them, it seems to me that a brief description of these prosperous works will not be unacceptable to the iron interests of the country.

Along the western slope of Chestnut Ridge or Laurel Hill, (for there they seem to commingle) run several veins of carbonate iron ores, known usually by the terms Big Bottom, Big Honey Comb, Little Honey Comb and Kidney, and towards the foot of the slopes several veins of limestone ores, whilst the broad valley lying west of the ridge contains in its bosom the celebrated nine or eleven feet vein of coal so well known under the name of Connellsville coal, which, when coked, produces a fuel unrivalled in value for blast furnace operations; whilst through the hills above the coal beds run, in almost horizontal layers, veins of rich limestone, varying from four to twenty-four feet in thickness. The property of the Dunbar Iron Company lies on the south side of the Youghiogheny river, and is almost divided by the Dunbar creek, which passes through it, which stream, coming from far up the mountain gorges, keeps up a large and constant supply of the purest and best water at all seasons of the year—a desideratum to furnace operations as essential as a supply of ore and fuel. Here on the borders of the Dunbar creek, ½ mile from Dunbar station, on the P. & C. R. R., in the centre of a wide valley, stands the furnace—a beautiful structure—running up to a height of 58 feet, with its capacious hearth, casting house and immense stock house, two Piaxer and one Ferguson hot blasts and engine houses clustered in admirable position around its base—a large kiln for calcining the ores on the hill side, with railroads leading to the stock house; from the east house a railroad runs to the station at Dunbar, on which the product is sent to market; another railroad is devoted to the transport of the slag, which is removed as fast as made, and conveyed to places where it is utilized in filling up hollows, and that forms ground for future uses. Into the stock house railroads enter, bringing the coke from the ovens 1¾ miles distant and the limestone from the quarries. From the mountain sides descend three feet gauge railways, bringing by gravity the cars loaded with their rich carbonate ores, and dropping their burdens directly into the mouth of the calcining kiln, whilst another short railroad from a six feet vein of coal deposits with as little expense in the kiln the fuel required for calcination. Thence these 56 per cent. ores passing through the kiln go to the furnace, deprived of all moisture, and are deposited in the stock house—50 per cent. ores.

The surroundings of the furnace, consisting of the many artistically erected and arranged dwelling houses, the beautiful office, the stores and neat Gothic school house, lining the opposite bank of the creek; the foundry, blacksmith shop, boiler house, water works, carpenter shop and planing mill and grist mill and extensive stables, all give indication of energy and skill and success.

The company own about 7,500 acres on which their furnace is situated. Already, following the sinuosities of the hill sides, 15 miles of ore outcrop have been measured, and their experience in mining is, that the further into the hill they run their drifts, the richer the ore becomes. They may put up in this one place a dozen furnaces and can safely count on having stock, of coal, ore and limestone to run a hundred years and all costing the minimum prices. There must be, as compared with Pittsburgh or other furnaces, dependient on their supply of ores from distant regions, always a margin of profit in favor of Dunbar of from $5 to $10 per ton.

The present product of Dunbar is about 12,000 tons pig iron per annum; but, when the President, Mr. E. C. Dunbar, to whose devotion and enterprise they are chiefly indebted for the great development of their resources, completes the second furnace, which it is proposed to construct, the product will be trebled, and the company be to the West what some of the Lehigh furnaces are to the East.

G. M. W.

From Kansas.

To the Editors Pittsburgh Gazette:

It is a good while since I sent you a letter, but I refrained because our affairs politically were in such a condition that the world heard more from us than we cared that they should hear. We are very quiet now, and live in hope that we shall not again have occasion to blush for our Senators in Congress. Our three Representatives are all right. Occasionally we have rumors that Mr. Harris is working again for the Caldwell's vacated seat, but nobody here believes them. He is finished politically, and is serving the State better now than he ever did before, in his capacity of President of the "King's Bridge" Building Company, at Topeka. That company does a large business in the erection of iron bridges of the best kind. They are putting up a rolling mill at Topeka, to be used mainly in the re-rolling of rails.

The work of building a dam across the Kansas river at Lawrence, to create a great water power, is progressing vigorously. This river is an excellent stream for that purpose, as the flow of water in the dryest seasons is large, and such freshets as come frequently in your rivers are unknown. I think the water in the Kansas river is low, as it is more commonly called here—is largely maintained by innumerable little springs, which issue from the base of its sandy banks. A large amount of machinery of various kinds can be operated by the power thus created. Lawrence is likely soon to become an important manufacturing city; and as it already has direct railroad connection with Texas and the Gulf, and of course with an extensive cotton growing region; with Colorado and all the Rocky Mountain country with Nebraska and Dakota on the north, and of course with all the East, I see nothing to prevent its becoming an important manufacturing and commercial centre.

This State is so far from the Atlantic seaboard, that it will be compelled to become self-sustaining, and this enterprise at Lawrence is a step in the right direction. We have water power, and we have coal, and there are no towns in the Union where manufacturing populations could be more fully or cheaply supplied. All that is lacking is adequate capital.

Nothing can exceed the richness and beauty of our wheat fields this spring. The average per acre will be very large. The farmers are busy getting in their corn crops; but frequent rains, which are good for wheat, oats, grass, &c., impede the work somewhat. Our farmers are this year sowing considerable flax, mainly for the seed, and several oil mills are to be established. Some are sowing hemp, which grows admirably here, and some are planting tobacco.

Kansas could grow potatoes enough to supply millions of people; but there is only market enough for a very limited quantity. Our sweet potatoes in quality and yield are not excelled anywhere. If there was a home market they would pay well at thirty cents a bushel. Butter is abundant at 20 cents. There is no place in my knowledge where every kind of household supplies are at once so abundant and so good—not only necessaries, but luxuries. Melons are so easily produced that were a farmer to sell them on the ground for one dollar a cart load, they would pay him better than corn at twenty cents a bushel. Grapes, finer than any found in the East, can be grown almost as cheaply as melons.

Farming is at present overdone in Kansas. What we need are people who are able to do something else than till the soil, and who will purchase and consume our surplus products. It is true that our trade with Colorado is becoming important, and will increase more and more; but with the present railroad rates it leaves but an unsatisfactory profit to the producer. What Kansas needs is a home market and a greater diversity of industries.

J. C.

THE enforcement of the Massachusetts Beer law is causing widespread dissatisfaction in that State. The bottlers of ale, porter, and lager beer, after having stopped supplying their customers for several days, in obedience to the orders of the State Constabulary, discovered that the law had not been enforced in the case of other wholesale dealers, and determined to resume business until all were treated alike. The heavy brewers are looking about for eligible places of business in other States. The farmers who have lost food for their stock are clamoring against this law. No general is the dissatisfaction that there is little doubt the complexion of the next Legislature may turn upon this question, when Gambrinus may possess his rights again.

THE increasing scarcity of wood is one of the most anxiously debated questions of the day in Germany, both in its economical and climatic relations. The gradual disappearance of large forests through short-sighted economy is bitterly complained of. Reports from Hamburg state that the large forests in the neighborhood of that town, those of Sachsenwald, belonging to the Imperial Chancellor, appear to be doomed to destruction. According to the *Borsenhalle*, Prince Bismarck ordered timber to the value of 100,000 thalers to be felled there during the past Winter, and to the value of 70,000 thalers the previous Winter.

AT Constantinople a number of old rusted helmets, deposited in a church there, were lately sold to a Jew as old iron at about two or three cents the pound. There were about 600. The purchaser commenced cleaning them, and then discovered that they were fine steel, and adorned with Arabic inscriptions, showing that they dated from very ancient times. He began to sell them for $1 the piece, then $1 50, $2, $2 50, and even until at last an Armenian bought up all that were left at $4 50 each, and put them up to sale in the bazaars. The government has repurchased them at from $10 to $15 apiece.

A MISSOURI paper reports the discovery of "something huge in the way of petrification," the same being an enormous reptile which several men are endeavoring to dig out of a bank in that State. At latest dates they had worked into the bank twenty-six feet, and had not reached the shoulders.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CYCLONE IN IOWA.

A Town Totally Demolished.

HOUSES TORN INTO FRAGMENTS.

Miraculous Escapes of Families.

A FLOCK OF SHEEP CARRIED HALF A MILE.

CHICAGO, May 24.—The *Tribune's* special dispatches from Washington, Iowa, dated to-day, give full details of the terrible cyclone which swept over a portion of Washington and Keokuk counties on Thursday last. In the line of the storm everything, except here and there, a mile or two over which the whirlwind seems to have jumped, is desolate-looking. Scarcely a house, barn, shed or granary is left. All were swept away as clean as the fire wiped out the North Side of Chicago. The exact starting point of the storm is not known, but it is believed to have been in Keokuk county, probably a few miles west of Lancaster, which town, it is said, is totally demolished. It advanced in a northeasterly direction, passing north of Talyrand, about three miles south of Keota. Through the German settlement called Baden, approaching the line of Washington County, where it jumped a district of about eight miles, alighting again about six miles northwest of Washington on a farm of Frank Brown. Remaining on the ground for six or eight miles, it passed up to Highland township. Leaving the earth here, it struck again in Middle township, where its force was spent and it disappeared as suddenly as it appeared.

Those that saw the storm coming say they first noticed an immense black mass, which to some resembled a huge hay stack in shape, and to others a balloon with the small end towards the ground. They could not see beyond the outside of it as well as they could a mud and boiler in all directions. Houses were torn from their foundations as if they were chaff, broken and twisted into a million fragments, some of which were forced into the ground two or three feet. Cattle were lifted up, carried some distance and hurled to the earth. One heifer three years old was thrown into a ditch, head first, and when found her head and neck were buried in the mud.

It is impossible to give an adequate description of the progress of the cyclone. It moved forward so rapidly, and those who saw it approaching were so terror-stricken, that they thought only of their safety. What met their view they could not avoid looking at, although fear seems to have confused their minds and rendered them unable to give a satisfactory account of it. Dust, smoke, timbers, mud, &c., all mingled with broken limbs and bruised bodies, have no distinct recollection of anything except that they were lifted up, carried along with the rapidity of lightning, and landed suddenly in the mud. A few who were in their dwellings, and, as they thought, safe, found themselves sprawling on the ground. But how they got there they are unable to tell. Some sought a refuge in the corners of their houses, and while crouching in a corner, trembling from fear, saw the building lift up and blown all away.

A reporter of the *Tribune* took a ride over the route of the hurricane this morning, and was astonished at the ruin wrought in an hour or two. The first farm visited was that of John C. Cunningham, which is about seven miles northeast of Washington. Neither barn nor house was visible. They had been torn to pieces, only a few fragments remaining, nearly all the boards were sticking out of fields, some of them imbedded in the ground two feet, and so tightly that they could not be pulled out. No stock was visible—horses, cows, pigs and chickens. Here and there were pigs headed to the gateway, while chickens were encountered without feathers on them. Three hundred head of stock were killed outright. In the dwelling, when the tornado approached, Mrs. Carringe, a daughter of Mr. Cunningham, Mrs. Carringe and two children of the former. They went into the cellar for shelter, but remained there only a short time, being lifted up and carried some distance and thrown to the ground. Mr. Melloy had his head cut and badly bruised. Mrs. Carringe was rendered insensible, but was not seriously hurt. The children were uninjured. They were found lying in a heap beside the cellar walls.

East of Cunningham, near the Highland township line, is the farm of Mr. Donaldson. His house and barn were destroyed and he himself killed. Mr. Hauswelt, who was with him at the time, was fatally injured and died on Friday morning. All of the latter's clothing was torn off is body.

North from Cunningham's is the farm of John Babcock. His residence, barns, out-houses and granaries were demolished. His family were fortunately absent; he himself escaped uninjured. On the apple orchard, one of the largest in the country, is now without trees; they were torn up by the roots and hurried along. A grove of honey locusts was also carried away. Large timbers which were were snapped as clay pipes can be. Some of the stumps remaining look as if a saw had been used, so smooth and clean was the break.

A short distance from Mr. Canler's stood the district school house, which shared the fate of all others in the path of the cyclone. Miss Smith, the teacher, and twenty pupils were in the school house when the storm struck it, and carried it away, leaving them in the road way, with the exception of a daughter of Henry Rothwell, aged eleven, who was taken up by the wind and carried a quarter of a mile, where her mangled and lifeless body was found afterwards found. Miss Smith and six scholars were injured, several of them seriously.

One very singular thing is that the mud was blown so hard into the faces of many of the children that it cannot be washed off. Some of their faces looked as if they had been tatooed with India ink or powder.

Near the school house stood the dwelling of Henry Walters. It was blown to atoms and Mrs. Walters instantly killed. When found, she had one of a pair of twins in her arms. The little fellow was bruised and cut, and died the following morning. The other one escaped, no one can tell how. Three other children of Mrs. Walters, who were at the school house, were seriously, and it is thought fatally injured.

One fourth mile south of the school house is the farm of Alex. Gibson. None of the buildings are standing. His house was the finest in that part of the country. Everything about his place was the best. All his orchards are valueless. His farming implements are gone and his stock dead. Sixty fat steers, some of them weighing 1,400 pounds each, were carried off by the wind and carried twenty rods into a slough. None of the occupants of the house, seven in number, were killed, but several of them were seriously injured.

The houses of Theodore Walters, Wm. Caldwell and George Gilchrist were all demolished. At Walters' house, Mrs. Walters, the grandmother of the owner, was fatally injured by a flying board. A man named Baker was driving a team of mules, attached to a wagon, along the road, and observing the cloud coming, jumped from his wagon and took shelter alongside a hedge fence. The wind picked him up with the team with full force and carried the man, mules and wagon into an adjacent field. Baker says he went through the air like lightning for about a quarter of a mile.

The cyclone came within twenty feet of Jas. K. Marbourg's house, but did it no injury. His corn cribs and outhouses were demolished, the wind passing between the house and barn, scarcely touching the latter.

The next farm was that of Daniel Canler. Here was the same desolation as at the other places, only less building material was observable. Of the houses, barns and sheds, scarcely a vestige was left. Mr. and Mrs. Canler, and Alex. Gilson, a neighbor, were in the house and sought shelter in the cellar and escaped with slight injuries.

There was very little hail in Washington, but specimens were exhibited here which were brought from beyond Keota and Lancaster. One piece weighed seven ounces and was nine inches in circumference. Several pieces still larger than this are said to have been picked up.

Among the miraculous stories related is that of a flock of sheep, one hundred and fifty in number, when the cyclone approached, huddled together, as if for mutual protection. The storm swooped down upon them and bore them into the air, where, as an eye witness says, they looked like a flock of immense birds, whirling around and around. They were thus swept along a distance of half a mile, when they struck, with all but forty of them mangled and torn actually into fragments and scattered along the path of the storm.

Very little definite information has been received of the extent of the damage to property and loss of life in Keokuk county, but it is known that five persons,—Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Endleidiger and child, a child of Peter Marsh, and a child of Michael Tuth,—were killed and ten others, adults and children, injured. The aggregate loss of property is variously estimated at from one hundred thousand to two hundred dollars, but probably eighty thousand will cover the losses.

—The New Orleans *Evening Times* of Saturday gives a glowing account of the Congressional excursion to the mouth of the Mississippi river. A palace boat was provided, a band of music furnished excellent music, and the wants of the inner man were well supplied, both with solids and liquids. A convention was called in the ladies' cabin, which consisted of all the members of the Congressional delegation and many distinguished citizens of New Orleans. The meeting was called to order, with Mayor Ogleby, Esq., and Judge Dennard, who demonstrated all the advantages of the Mississippi export route. Most of the delegates seemed impressed with the necessity of making the proposed canal, and promised to give their hearty support to the project at the next meeting of Congress.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

A Combination to Control the Lumber Trade—A Number of Firms Suspended.

TROY, May 24.—The following named firms, members of a combination to control the western lumber market, have suspended, their liabilities being nine million dollars: White & Co., Albany; S. W. Barnard & Co., New York; O. Richards & Sons, Sandy Hill; R. W. Adams & Co., New York; Dodge & Co., of New York; Page & Co., of Oswego; C. B. Nichols & Co., of Albany; Williamsburg Mill and Lumber Co.; Chambers & Co., Cleveland; Watson & Turtchell, Chicago; Barton & Spencer, Elizabeth, and E. A. Lorelamp, Chicago.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The publication of the above dispatch caused a good deal of commotion among the lumber dealers of this city. Three of the firms, Dodge & Co., Orson & Richards and R. W. Adams & Co., do business in this city. Watson & Twitchell, named in the dispatch as belonging to Chicago, are a firm in Newark, N. J. Dodge & Co. say the parties who formed a combination early last summer, not to control the Western lumber market, but for mutual interest in disposing of their manufactured lumber to the best advantage. They had in their possession a great amount of lumber, amounting to 300,000,000 feet, much of which they were obliged to carry over last winter. This action was made necessary by the stagnant money market, high freights on the lakes and the unusual backwardness of the season. As so much capital, otherwise available, was thus locked up, and as the stronger firms were hampered by their connection with the others, all became embarrassed. S. W. Barnhard, White & Co., Page & Co., Dodge & Co., invited six prominent bank officers, representing from one-third to one-half of their creditors in the city, to make an examination of their affairs. This committee made a careful scrutiny of the entire business, and on the 20th inst. reported that the resources of the firms are largely in excess of the claims against them, but that in consequence of the peculiar character of the lumber trade, in which nearly eighteen months are required to "turn" the money invested, it is advisable for their creditors to grant reasonable time to "turn" their assets into cash. In consequence of this state of affairs the business of these firms is temporarily interrupted. All are manufacturers, Mr. Richards, it is said, being the largest manufacturer of spruce and hemlock in the country. The combination was chiefly devoted to pine lumber. The aggregate liabilities of the firms are said to be actually about $3,000,000.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Russel W. Adams, one of the members of the lumber combination, testified to-day that all the firms in the combination are solvent. Their combined means are double or three times the amount of their liabilities, and they possess large quantities of lumber which lies in Canada and in mills in Michigan and in New York State. The firms in this city are the most heavily involved, excepting White & Co., of Albany, and Page & Co., of Oswego. All the firms are well established and doing business of about one hundred thousand dollars a year each. Their creditors are mostly men who have bought their paper or discounted it, and William E. Dodge is one of the heaviest creditors. Henry W. Sage holds about $40,000 of paper, which has gone to protest.

The *World* says the terms upon which the leading creditors, all in New York, have agreed, and which they recommend smaller creditors to follow, are as follows: Absolute stay of proceedings for six months, and then new paper for one hundred cents and interest, upon which ten cents are to be paid every thirty or sixty days till all is paid.

The *World* adds: It is to be feared that many persons will be ruined by the reasonableness made upon them for drafts drawn on the suspended firms against consignments of lumber from many places in the interior and in Canada.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, MAY 24, 1873.

The Irrepressible Train

Judge Fancher to-day granted an order requiring the sheriff to produce Train before him on Wednesday next, to enquire into his sanity. Among the papers submitted to Judge Fancher, on which the order was granted, was one from Train, in which he insists that he is perfectly sane, and a question of Train's education and of great mental capacity and force, the owner of a million dollar landed estate in Omaha, a hundred thousand dollar one in Columbus, Nebraska, and a five thousand dollar one in Columbus, Nebraska, that he has a valid claim for one million dollars against the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and another of three hundred thousand dollars against the Kansas Pacific, while chickens were encountered without feathers on them. Three hundred head of stock were killed outright. In the dwelling, when the tornado approached, Mrs. Carringe and daughter of Mr. Cunningham, Mrs. Carringe and two children of the former. They went into the cellar for shelter, but remained there only a short time, being lifted up and carried some distance and thrown to the ground. Mr. Melloy had his head cut and badly bruised. Mrs. Carringe was rendered insensible, but was not seriously hurt. The children were uninjured. They were found lying in a heap beside the cellar walls.

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A short distance from Mr. Canler's stood the district school house, which shared the fate of all others in the path of the cyclone. Miss Smith, the teacher, and twenty pupils were in the school house when the storm struck it, and carried it away, leaving them in the road way, with the exception of a daughter of Henry Rothwell, aged eleven, who was taken up by the wind and carried a quarter of a mile, where her mangled and lifeless body was found afterwards found. Miss Smith and six scholars were injured, several of them seriously.

One very singular thing is that the mud was blown so hard into the faces of many of the children that it cannot be washed off. Some of their faces looked as if they had been tatooed with India ink or powder.

Near the school house stood the dwelling of Henry Walters. It was blown to atoms and Mrs. Walters instantly killed. When found, she had one of a pair of twins in her arms. The little fellow was bruised and cut, and died the following morning. The other one escaped, no one can tell how. Three other children of Mrs. Walters, who were at the school house, were seriously, and it is thought fatally injured.

One fourth mile south of the school house is the farm of Alex. Gibson. None of the buildings are standing. His house was the finest in that part of the country. Everything about his place was the best. All his orchards are valueless. His farming implements are gone and his stock dead. Sixty fat steers, some of them weighing 1,400 pounds each, were carried off by the wind and carried twenty rods into a slough. None of the occupants of the house, seven in number, were killed, but several of them were seriously injured.

The houses of Theodore Walters, Wm. Caldwell and George Gilchrist were all demolished. At Walters' house, Mrs. Walters, the grandmother of the owner, was fatally injured by a flying board. A man named Baker was driving a team of mules, attached to a wagon, along the road, and observing the cloud coming, jumped from his wagon and took shelter alongside a hedge fence. The wind picked him up with the team with full force and carried the man, mules and wagon into an adjacent field. Baker says he went through the air like lightning for about a quarter of a mile.

The cyclone came within twenty feet of Jas. K. Marbourg's house, but did it no injury. His corn cribs and outhouses were demolished, the wind passing between the house and barn, scarcely touching the latter.

The next farm was that of Daniel Canler. Here was the same desolation as at the other places, only less building material was observable. Of the houses, barns and sheds, scarcely a vestige was left. Mr. and Mrs. Canler, and Alex. Gilson, a neighbor, were in the house and sought shelter in the cellar and escaped with slight injuries.

There was very little hail in Washington, but specimens were exhibited here which were brought from beyond Keota and Lancaster. One piece weighed seven ounces and was nine inches in circumference. Several pieces still larger than this are said to have been picked up.

Among the miraculous stories related is that of a flock of sheep, one hundred and fifty in number, when the cyclone approached, huddled together, as if for mutual protection. The storm swooped down upon them and bore them into the air, where, as an eye witness says, they looked like a flock of immense birds, whirling around and around. They were thus swept along a distance of half a mile, when they struck, with all but forty of them mangled and torn actually into fragments and scattered along the path of the storm.

Very little definite information has been received of the extent of the damage to property and loss of life in Keokuk county, but it is known that five persons,—Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Endleidiger and child, a child of Peter Marsh, and a child of Michael Tuth,—were killed and ten others, adults and children, injured. The aggregate loss of property is variously estimated at from one hundred thousand to two hundred dollars, but probably eighty thousand will cover the losses.

—The New Orleans *Evening Times* of Saturday gives a glowing account of the Congressional excursion to the mouth of the Mississippi river. A palace boat was provided, a band of music furnished excellent music, and the wants of the inner man were well supplied, both with solids and liquids. A convention was called in the ladies' cabin, which consisted of all the members of the Congressional delegation and many distinguished citizens of New Orleans. The meeting was called to order, with Mayor Ogleby, Esq., and Judge Dennard, who demonstrated all the advantages of the Mississippi export route. Most of the delegates seemed impressed with the necessity of making the proposed canal, and promised to give their hearty support to the project at the next meeting of Congress.

THE RIVERS.

OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. A., Pittsburgh, Pa., May 25, 1873.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the 24 hours ending 3 P. M., May 25, 1873:

Stations.	Above Low Water Mark.	Change in 24 hours.	Channel.	Character of Weather.
	ft.	in.	ft.	in.		
Cincinnati	22	7	+	1	E.	Fair
Confluence	1		+	11	W.	Clear
Davenport	8		+	12	SE.	Fair
Evansville	13	10	–0	4	SE.	Cloudy
Freeport	11	–0	11	W.	Fair
Hermann, Mo.	7	4	+0	6	E.	Fair
Kansas City	14	1	+0	10	N.	Hvy Rain
Keokuk	10	1	*	*	SE.	Cloudy
Lexington	10	8	*	*	NE.	Cloudy
Louisville	8	4	+0	4	N.	Fair
Memphis	27	5	–1	7	S.	Fair
Nashville	15	5	*	*		Clearing
New Geneva	3		–0	5	SW.	Fair
New Orleans	2	9			SE.	Fair
Oil City		10	–0	1	W.	Fair
Pittsburgh	4	8	–0	6	NW.	Fair
St. Louis	19	6	–0	5	SE.	Fair
St. Paul	10	5	+3	5	NE.	Clear
Warsaw	10	2	+0	6	SE.	Clear

* Change not known.
† At 6 P. M.

JAS. B. MURRAY,
Observer Sig. Ser. U. S. Army.

CINCINNATI, May 25.—River 22 feet and falling. Arrived—Juniata, Pittsburgh; Nashville, Arkansas river. The A. W. Skillinger left for the Red river last night. Tow boats up—Sam Roberts; Little Condor, empty for Pomeroy. Passed—Comet, St. Louis to Pittsburgh; John Gilmore, St. Louis to Portsmouth; John Means, Ironton to St. Louis. Weather warm and fair.

MEMPHIS, May 25.—Clear and hot. River falling. Arrived—Annie, Arkansas river. Departed—R. E. Lee, last night, Louisville; City of Alcona, and Carrie Rounds, St. Louis; Thompson Dean and Armadilla, Cincinnati; Mary Forsythe and Henry Ames, New Orleans; Kittie Hegler, Little Rock.

EVANSVILLE, May 25.—Cloudy and hot; heavy rain this morning; signs of more to-night. River risen 7 inches. Mercury 65 degrees to 80 degrees. Up—Alex Swift and barges, 8 A.M.; Arkansas Belle, and George Roberts, with the J. D. Parker, 9 A.M.; Ashland, noon. Down—Rose Hill, 2 P.M.; Bowling Green, 8 P.M. No business.

LOUISVILLE, May 25.—River rising gradually; 9 feet 2 inches in canal; 7 feet 2 inches in chute. Clear and warm. Business dull. Arrived—Arlington and C. B. Church, Cheltenait; R. W. Skillinger and Messenger, Pittsburgh; Pilot Boy, Cincinnati. In mills in Michigan and in New York State. The firms in this city are the most heavily involved, excepting White & Co., of Albany, and Page & Co., of Oswego. All the firms are well established and doing business of about one hundred thousand dollars a year each. Their creditors are mostly men who have bought their paper or discounted it, and William E. Dodge is one of the heaviest creditors. Henry W. Sage holds about $40,000 of paper, which has gone to protest.

The *World* says the terms upon which the leading creditors, all in New York, have agreed, and which they recommend smaller creditors to follow, are as follows: Absolute stay of proceedings for six months, and then new paper for one hundred cents and interest, upon which ten cents are to be paid every thirty or sixty days till all is paid.

The *World* adds: It is to be feared that many persons will be ruined by the reasonableness made upon them for drafts drawn on the suspended firms against consignments of lumber from many places in the interior and in Canada.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, MAY 24, 1873.

The Irrepressible Train

Judge Fancher to-day granted an order requiring the sheriff to produce Train before him on Wednesday next, to enquire into his sanity. Among the papers submitted to Judge Fancher, on which the order was granted, was one from Train, in which he insists that he is perfectly sane, and a question of Train's education and of great mental capacity and force, the owner of a million dollar landed estate in Omaha, a hundred thousand dollar one in Columbus, Nebraska, and a five thousand dollar one in Columbus, Nebraska, that he has a valid claim for one million dollars against the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and another of three hundred thousand dollars against the Kansas Pacific, while chickens were encountered without feathers on them. Three hundred head of stock were killed outright. In the dwelling, when the tornado approached, Mrs. Carringe and daughter of Mr. Cunningham, Mrs. Carringe and two children of the former. They went into the cellar for shelter, but remained there only a short time, being lifted up and carried some distance and thrown to the ground. Mr. Melloy had his head cut and badly bruised. Mrs. Carringe was rendered insensible, but was not seriously hurt. The children were uninjured. They were found lying in a heap beside the cellar walls.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

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Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

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T. P. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING.
GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier	5

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Clubs of ten	1 15

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KING, REED & CO.

MONDAY, MAY 26, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 95¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 40¾f.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 118¾ @118¾.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT on Saturday appointed J. C. E. Moore, Esq., of York borough, Associate Judge of York county, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Peter Ahl.

THE *Post* gathers up some figures, which have an evident bearing on the controversy relative to protection and free trade, and asks us how they affect the currency question. We answer, they don't affect it at all.

THE decree of the President of Guatemala, granting freedom of religious belief throughout the State, is another of those praiseworthy measures of reform which have frequently characterized his administration of the affairs of the Republic.

IN THE Constitutional Convention, on Friday last, the preamble recognizing the sovereignty of God evoked considerable opposition, and was, after a sharp debate, modified so as to express gratitude to the Almighty, and to hum bly invoke His guidance for the people of Pennsylvania.

A BILL to authorize the construction of a tunnel under the Hudson river, so as to admit of the passage of railway trains from New Jersey and New York without breaking bulk, has been introduced in the New York Senate. It is a vast engineering undertaking, yet it is thought it will be an accomplished fact at no distant period.

THE tornado in Iowa, an account of which we published on Saturday, was undoubtedly one of the most terribly destructive hurricanes in this country of which we have any record, for it swept off all obstructions in its path. Many of the people living along its route, whose houses were whirled up into the clouds, saved their lives by seeking refuge in their cellars; and here is another hint of the inestimable value of a good cellar to every family on the open prairies of the great West, where the winds have such free play from such a wide range.

THE SURRENDER of a portion of Captain Jack's band promises to give rise to unpleasant complications. Shall they be pardoned or punished? If punished, how shall this be done, under military, or civil law? And if the surrender of a part of the band may be accepted, why may not all surrender? It would seem that the treacherous tribe is hardly worth the expense and cost of a civil trial,—their crime is so clear and undoubted that swift punishment should be meted out. Yet, doubtless, all are not guilty alike, and we presume the usual discrimination will be made in punishing them. Yet public sentiment calls for swift and stern punishment, whatever the methods adopted. There is one argument for the use of the scaffold, should Captain Jack be caught alive—that such method of execution makes more impression on other savages than to kill by shooting. The country is earnestly in favor of stern treatment toward such of the Modocs as were guilty of the death of Canby and Thomas. Against others, the civil laws of the section where they resided will operate.

THE War Department has no official information, as yet, whether McKenzie's raid after the thieving border Indians extended into Mexico or not, and complications are said to be feared, if he did pass over the border. As against this fear of diplomatic difficulty, is an expression from the Mexican minister, that his government would not censure very severely such violation of territory as might seem necessary to punish depredators. The truth is, the Mexican government is in very much the position of that of France, as regards the sacredness of territory. The people demand impossible things of it. To refuse, is to be driven from power, while it lacks the ability to give effect to the popular demand. In this emergency the only thing to be done is to throw dust in the eyes of the people. Correspondence will be had, protests made, regrets expressed in answer to protests, and eventually, all will be lovely. This will prove an innocent amusement to Secretary Fish and the Mexican Foreign minister. Or if Secretary Fish has too much dignity to indulge in such by play, he can turn the affair over to Bancroft Davis, and go to his home along the Hudson. But no diplomatic bones will be broken. The truth is, and everybody knows it, it is necessary to follow these Mexican and Indian thieves over the border to punish them; and the more completely it is done, the better.

THE troubles between Thiers and the Right Centre have reached a point beyond which is anarchy. The President made an attempt to speak on Friday, but was shouted down. He then had the Assembly notified that he desired to address it Saturday, and also that it adjourn. This was accordingly done. Back of this, however, is unquestioned ill feeling; and if the Bonapartists and monarchists have joined forces, they are not likely to be intimidated by threats of resignation. The wonder is that so much of a struggle should be made over a simple question of interpellation. If the Government has a policy, it may venture to declare it, unless it be such points as refer to German relations. It is surprising that in other respects it should have any hesitation whatever. Yet it may be said, on the other hand, that the parties who press the interpellation should not urge their point, if the Executive thinks it not for the public interest to reveal his future policy. But the stubbornness of both parties argues strongly of jealousy, ill-will, and desire to change the form of government. The Assembly will not declare the Republic, evidently because it lacks confidence in Thiers, and particularly his cabinet. The President will not divulge his future policy because he has little confidence in the Assembly. It is the old story—a house divided against itself, and its fate may be readily predicted.

—The latest intelligence is to the effect that Thiers has resigned and Gen. MacMahon has been elected to the Presidency. MacMahon accepts, and everything is quiet.

THE combination among Life Insurance Companies, which has been published in a form that seems to convey the impression that it is for the benefit of the insuring public, is being criticised by the press at the East, as really inimical to those interests. The aim is declared to be to benefit the companies rather than the people. If this is the case, it should be promptly repelled. There is really need of an entire reformation of Life Insurance business. During its experimental era, which may be fairly said to be past, it was evidently necessary to charge high rates, to provide for unforeseen contingencies. While this was done, the overplus was returned to the policy holder, after a certain period, under the false name of dividends. These were not dividends, in reality,—that is, profits made by the investment, or use of the money; but so much that was really overpaid the Company the year before. In other words, on every policy issued, an overcharge is made on the yearly premium; and the money thus gained is freely used for a year, and then returned. Or still more clearly, every policy holder helps furnish the Company, during his first two years' of insurance, capital to run the business, which capital the Company uses, free of all interest or expense; for the yearly overcharge, in the years succeeding the first two, really provides the surplus for the misnomer, "the dividend." A reform is needed in this particular. Insurance on life should cost only a specific sum, now clearly defined, and have no dividend about it.

THE CHOLERA.

The unwelcome fact is clearly established that the cholera is in New Orleans, eleven deaths having occurred from this disease during the week ending May 11. It existed in that city, in sporadic form, on the first of May, but the fact was kept secret till its real character was fully developed. It is now settled beyond peradventure, that it is Asiatic Cholera. In Louisville and Cincinnati considerable uneasiness is felt, the cholera having been brought to those cities from New Orleans by the river traffic, in 1849, and subsequent years. The Mayor of Louisville has already issued an official communication, in which he says: "In view of the almost certain appearance of cholera in our midst this summer, it behooves us to leave nothing undone by which we can possibly ward off or mitigate the d eease." In Cincinnati, Dr. Clendenin, the health officer, advises the people that, "every drain, cellar, outbuilding, yard, privy vault, etc., should be cleaned; all refuse vegetable matter and rubbish should be removed from about buildings of every kind; cellars should be whitewashed and aired daily." These extracts serve to show that the emergency is regarded as serious in Louisville and Cincinnati. Some alarm has also been awakened in Chicago.

We do not wish to excite alarm, as freedom from fear is of great advantage in cases of danger of this kind. But it is well to draw public attention to the importance of such preventive measures as may be readily taken, as well as to urge upon the authorities of the city suitable precautions. Pittsburgh ought to be the cleanliest, and therefore the healthiest city in the world. Its natural advantages are extraordinarily great. Our hills and rivers afford natural drainages, and hence less difficulty is experienced in maintaining cleanly streets than in most other cities. Our mortality showing proves the benefit of these natural advantages. Yet because of these, there is danger that less attention will be bestowed on streets than otherwise might be. During the winter past, many of our streets have been in a deplorable condition. Mud and filth have predominated, and but little apparent effort was made to keep them clean. A thorough cleaning should now be had.

But our danger, in this city, arises less from the condition of the streets, than of yards, cesspools and houses. The amount of concealed filth contains one real danger. When the smallpox was prevalent, the health authorities gave rigid notice to the people of their duty, and personal inspection was resorted to, to compel cleanliness This system should be again, and more rigidly resorted to. We are in the line of traffic with New Orleans; and if there is danger that the disease will be brought up the river to Cincinnati, there is almost equal probability that it will be brought here. Hence, if precautions should serve to keep us free from the disease, they will be well taken. The sense of security and comfort that will be diffused by means of precautionary measures, will be worth the expense, even should the cholera not appear here at all. The cholera is not contagious, but travels in some mysterious way, and it behooves individuals to pay strict attention to their personal habits and modes of life, to avoid excesses of every kind, and to keep their systems in a healthy condition. By following these general directions, and keeping a clean conscience, it is possible for a man to go on his way with perfect freedom, although the cholera may be raging all about him.

OUR IRON PROSPECT.

The GAZETTE, some time since, gave expression to the idea, that the questions of balances of trade, specie payment, and other questions in political economy would be very readily solved, in favor of this country, by the simple process of developing our iron resources. It is well understood that England has reached her limit in iron development, and that in the future her supply will rather fall off relatively than increase. Already, owing to the increased cost of fuel, labor, and the necessarily increased expense of mining, owing to the depth of many mines, and attendant difficulties, the cost of production in that country and even some parts of the continent, equals the cost here. As we have the supply, and an almost unlimited future development, with the probability of increased cheapness on our side, both from the increasing concentration of capital, and the development of new and cheaper methods of manufacture, it follows that America will yet, and very soon, supply iron to foreign countries. Indeed, we have already begun to do this, although our shipments are not as yet large enough to affect the market perceptibly. Following these facts is another. In previous years, a large item against us, in our trade with Europe, was our iron import. Let us export, and the time is near when the balance of trade will be in our favor, and with it, the flow of gold. From that time, the resumption of specie payments is easy. Our articles have been widely quoted, but generally without credit. We are, however, gratified that the subject, thus originated has received such general attention. Even the *Commercial* has half of the idea, and elaborates it as follows:

"The Iron trade of the United States has, therefore, a magnificent future before it. This country must soon, in the very nature of things, not only supply the iron needed to meet its own wants but those of other nations as well. I will be an odd spectacle to see iron ore and coal, and even manufactured iron, going from the United States to England; but it is one of the things which people who have passed the prime of life may yet live to see. Under any circumstances the permanency of the iron trade in this country may be regarded as one of the assured things of the future."

SUPPRESSING DRUNKENNESS.

The veto of Governor DIX, of New York, of the Local Option bill, passed by the Legislature, was received at first with indignation by the temperance people, but when they had given the subject more careful attention, they withdrew their objections, and proceeded to introduce a bill that would prove unobjectionable. But now there may be said to be three plans pending before the New York Legislature for suppressing drunkenness. One is the original Local Option measure, more carefully drawn than was the case originally. This has been supplemented by a bill, making it optional with the people of a given section whether spirits, beer, and cider shall be sold, or whether one or more of these articles shall be used, and others prohibited. A third measure is the Temperance bill in force in Ohio, Illinois and Connecticut, which provides that the person who sells liquor whereby any one is made drunk shall be legally responsible for any mischief committed by the one so obtaining it while intoxicated, or for any neglect of duty as a man or a citizen to the injury of others on the part of the customer in consequence of the habitual use of liquor.

The fact that so much difference of opinion exists as to the best measures for bringing about a thorough temperance reform, should inspire care in legislation, and charity in discussion. To our mind, the Ohio law has many points in its favor. It makes the liquor seller responsible for any injury occasioned by the use of liquors. This law stamps the sale of liquor as immoral, and exposes the vender to danger of loss. Persons have been indicted in fines already, in that State, and the steady enforcement of this law will eventually lead to general temperance reform.

POLITICAL NOTES.

GOV. AUSTIN, of Minnesota, has discreetly changed his mind and decided to obey the summons to appear before the Grand Jury to testify concerning the defalcations of ex-Treasurer Seeger.

CLARKSON N. POTTER, of New York, has not returned his back pay to the Treasury, but merely notified the Serg-ant-at-Arms of the House that he does not intend to draw it. This saves the money where he can call for it, and obtain it when he chooses.

ACCORDING to the *Kennebec* (Me) *Journal*, the Republican press of that State stands as follows on the question of candidates for the nomination for Governor by the Republican convention: For Nelson Dingley, Jr., 15; for ex-Judge Kent, 3; for James M. Stone, 1; for Davis Tilson, 1.

THE Republican Executive Committee met at Brookville, Jefferson county, on Thursday last, and unanimously selected Hon. David Maclay, of Clarion, Senatorial Delegate, and Capt. A. J. Hopkins, of Jefferson county, Representative Delegate to the State Convention. They were instructed to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of Hon. I. G. Gordon for Supreme Judge.

THE Rhode Island Legislature meets at Newport to morrow, for a four days' session, when it will adjourn till January, when the principal session of the year will begin at Providence. The Newport session is unusually of little account, and is only held because the State has the misfortune to be burdened with two capitals, each of which has to be honored with a legislative session.

OHIO'S Constitutional Convention is described personally as follows: "Taken together, it is a fine-looking body of men, a majority of whom one would judge to be on the shady side of fifty. Half a dozen ex-Congressmen, an ex-Judge of the Supreme Court, several who have been Judges of Common Pleas, the present Attorney General of the State, and numerous ex-legislators of the State are among the members. Gray hairs and spectacles, and bald heads are frequent.

BY the recent death of Mr. Hope-Scott, Abbotsford is left in the hands of his only daughter by his first wife, Miss Lockheart, Sir Walter's granddaughter. Mr. Hope-Scott was a barrister, whose praises was principally before committees of the Legislature. And for many years, while the construction of railroads proceeded so actively in England, this branch of his profession became so extraordinarily lucrative that he and a few more made incomes far in excess of those earned at common law and chancery. Mr. Hope-Scott lost his first wife, the last survivor of Scott's family, some years ago, and subsequently married the sister of the Duke of Norfolk; she also preceded him. Early in his career he followed his friend Dr. Manning, into the Romish fold. In private life he was singularly attractive, being regarded as one of the most agreeable men of his time.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE Congressional excursion party will arrive in St. Louis to-day.

A SPECIAL from Coultersville, Illinois, says that the safe of the Adam Express office there was broken open and robbed on Thursday night.

A LETTER addressed to "The Devil" is lying in the Post office at Lafayette, Ind., and the postmaster thinks he'll have to send it to Washington.

A NUMBER of prisoners in the Missouri State Penitentiary mutinied on Friday. One convict was shot and several flogged before order was restored.

THE soil in Nebraska frogs to the depth of eight feet, and the potato bug—oh, where was he? He was nine feet down, and is now coming out gay and lively.

IN Baltimore there are 178 Evangelical Sunday schools, comprising 4340 teachers and 35,-998 scholars. The schools belng to fifteen distinct denominations of Christians.

AN "Innocent Abroad," after reviewing the excavations at Pompeii, thinks the inhabitants of that ancient city must have nearly all been druggists, as most of the houses had "salve" inscribed over the door.

A FATAL accident occurred on the Exposition race track, Kansas City, last Thursday. A man named Johnson was trying a horse on the track, when the animal caught his toe in the cork and fell, killing himself and fatally injuring Mr. Johnson.

LADIES who have been annoyed by the ordinary rouge turning green when exposed to the action of certain gases, will be pleased to learn that a Chinese cosmetic is now in the market which is green when first applied to the cheeks, and becomes red afterwards.

AN URCHIN of seven years went into a barber shop at Racine, Wis., and ordered the barber to cut his hair as short as the shears could do it. He was asked if his mother ordered it in that way. "No," said he "school commences n xt week, and we've got a schoolma'am that pulls hair."

EASTERN PAPERS are in an ecstatic state of punning over the case of Jorger Coe. One says "Coe" partnership will not be so popular as heretofore; another regards as strange "Coe" incidents the forgeries on State street, and all agree that crime is "Coe-eval with the sad lapse of morality and probity at the "Hub."

DISTRESSING accounts have come from all wine-growing counties of France to the effect that hardly any of the vines have escaped the recent severe frost, varied with cold, wind and rain. In the Bordeaux district the loss is set down at five hundred million francs, and many persons will have no autumn work in the vineyards.

A FINE of $15 and two weeks' imprisonment was the sentence lately passed by a London magistrate upon a wretch who picked out the eyes of a chaffinch to improve its song. He boasted of having treated forty birds in the same manner in one day. A little of the lash would have improved his song, and probably made him "change his tune," too.

A PHILADELPHIA gentleman, of known integrity, was not very much pleased the other day when he was informed by postal card that unless that small bill for washing was settled Mrs. Mulooney would bring suit before an Alderman." Another Philadelphian—a church deacon—received the following:—"Dear Gus, I will be on at 6 P. M.; pitch a bottle of Bourbon."

PROFESSOR AGASSIZ declares that men and women need a different diet. The causes of "domestic infelicity" are numerous enough without the distinguished scientist's seeking to multiply them. Married folk, nowaday, are not as happily constituted as Jack Sprat and his wife, that they can settle those questions of the palate without a strong desire to smash the platter over each other's head.

THE fast horses of the American turf are more numerous than is usually supposed, the Secretary of the Hampden Park Association of Springfield, Mass., having compiled an official list of seventy racers, including only seven mares. Of the turf, which have made better time than 2:27. A few years ago this was considered exceptionally swift, but now seven horses are accredited with having made a mile in less than 2:20.

THE statement that Agassiz has spent fifty years of his life hunting bugs, is not received in all quarters with the humility it is calculated to produce. The Landladies' Mutual Protection Society of this city, terribly resolves that whoever asserts that Agassiz passed those fifty years in a New York boarding house, is a liar, a slanderer, and a member of a Philadelphia base ball club.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

THE Submarine Brazilian Cable Company give notice that the line from Lisbon to Madeira will be open in July. The rates from Lisbon will be 3100 reis for the first twenty words, and 150 reis for every ten words after. It is thought the above prices appear enormous when given in reis, yet the respective sums reduced to United States currency, amount to $1.69 for every twenty words, and 84½ cents for every ten words additional.

DURING a recent visit to New Orleans, a friend informed us, says the Meridian, Mississippi *Gazette* that a lady who was a large property holder, desiring to get money to pay her taxes, authorized her auctioneer to sell a desirable and comparatively new residence, which cost her $25,000. The auctioneer was able to obtain but it go for $5,000, if no more was offered. After a thorough advertising, the place was put up for sale, and did not bring $5,000.

SOME five five or six weeks ago a couple of lovers—a young Jew and a waitress of about eighteen years of age, suddenly disappeared from the neighborhood of Berne, Switzerland, in a most mysterious manner. No trace of their whereabouts could be obtained, although diligent inquiries and search were made. A few days ago their corpses were found tied together in the Aare, near Meiringen: evidence that they had committed suicide.

A YOUNG California miner named Smith fell into a flume in which one thousand four hundred inches of water was running, and was washed down stream, through a tunnel for a distance of one thousand feet. He then went down a "jump off" a perpendicular distance of fifteen feet, and was then washed several hundred feet farther to the end of the flume. He then fell the perpendicular distance of thirty-six feet on the boulders. He was not hurt, but maybe he wasn't mad.

DURING a recent examination for promotion in the pension bureau under the civil service rules, the question was asked: "How many Turkish teeth should it take to make one half dozen vests?" Many questions asked by the various boards of examiners are ridiculous and vague, but it is hard to see why clerks should be expected to know a trade to demonstrate their efficiency in their clerical duties. One half the questions are about on a par with the towel query in importance and propriety.

FOUR hundred and twenty-eight bodies have been recovered from the wrecked Atlantic, leaving one hundred and eighteen passengers unaccounted for. Nearly a dozen bodies of the lost cabin passengers are still missing, and although all the state rooms have not been examined by the divers, it is not thought that any bodies will be found there when they are entered, as the passengers are believed to have escaped to the deck when informed of the pending danger after the vessel struck.

THE Carlist priest, Santa Cruz, pays well for his fame. He has constantly by him a bodyguard of forty men. When he sleeps he has always two sentinels at his body guard near him. He only partakes of food after it has been tasted by eight or ten persons. He never eats bread, but is in the habit of consuming small, thin cakes cooked for him by his own people. Always on his guard, he never forgets that a price of 10,000 francs is placed on his head, and he distrusts everybody.

A RECENT dispatch announced the death of Alexander John Couza. Prince Couza was the first Prince of the United Provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia, and was elected in 1859 and compelled to abdicate in 1866. Roumanian is now filled by Prince Charles of Roumania, of the Imperial family of Hohenzollern. When elected Hospader of Moldavia he was about 38 years of age. He had also been on several occasions on the Wallachian throne. Roumanian revolution, which accomplished his abdication, was a bloodless one.

THOSE who knew Gen. Canby will not be surprised to learn that he died poor. His private charities, they tell us, were absolutely without stint, and his widow was left nothing but a pension of thirty dollars a month. An Oregon newspaper states that Mr. B. Montgomery, a contractor on the Northern Pacific Railway, learning this fact, collected from the leading citizens of Portland in three hours a purse of $5,400 gold, and presented it to Mrs. Canby. Such illustrations of the nobler side of the American character are refreshing to read of.

The Lungs--Consumption.

The importance of early treatment in lung diseases by some who has given the matter a special and separate attention daily, becomes more and more apparent. The cures made by Dr. Keyser, of this city, in some of the most hopeless cases of consumption, entitles him to the most distinguished consideration in that important branch of the healing art, the Doctor's recent improvements, not only in the remedies used, but in the increased facilities which he has brought into requisition, are such as afford hope for a cure, after all other ordinary means had been apparently exhausted. His Lung Cure, in the language of an editor of this city is invaluable, and whilst it is curing, at the same time supports nature and renews life.

The Doctor's office is at 167 Liberty street, adjoining his Medicine Store, or at his residence, 120 Penn street. A treatise on Consumption sent free by mail whenever ordered.

THOSE HANDSOME
New Styles of Puff Box s and Puffs, Hair Brushes, Shaving Brushes and Pomades of every description, just received this day.
Farina Cologne, in quarts, pints and half-pints—the genuine article.
Also the best assortment of Toilet Soaps, Lowe's English Brown Windsor, Elder Flower, Honey and Glycerine, H. B's Old Palm Soap, Colgate's to ps of all kinds, Burin's Wrap ed Soaps and Perfumes of every description on the newest styles.
Persons wishing any of the above articles will do well by calling at
JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.
Please call and examine our stock; you will find it the most complete assortment in the city.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
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STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
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Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.
JAS. LITTELL. WM. H. MECHLING.

OLD ESTABLISHED HOUSE.
Littell & Mechling,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
OLD RYE WHISKY,
Foreign and Domestic
WINES AND LIQUORS,
237 Liberty
AND
244 Penn Streets,
PITTSBURGH PA.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
ASSETS January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56
OPEN DAILY from 9 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from 6 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., compounded from the 1st of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c. furnished at the Office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
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John H. Ashley, Solicitor.

DRY GOODS.
AT
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165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.
Plain Black Hernanis, very low.
Black Striped Hernanis, fine goods.
Colored Striped Hernanis, in all colors.
New Japanese Poplins.
Plain Japanese Poplins.
Figured Japanese Poplins.
Black Alpacas!
Black Alpacas!
NEW BLACK SILKS
A specialty—extra good value.
Ladies' and Misses' New Alpaca Suits
Handsomely made and trimmed in latest Fashionable Styles.
Ladies' and Misses' New Linen Suits,
A large variety at low prices.
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Parasols and Sun Umbrellas,
LATEST NOVELTIES.
New Ribbons, New Flowers.
Ladies' and Misses' Hats and Bonnets.
Straw and Jet ornaments.
Neck Ruching in great variety.
Ladies' and Misses' Gloves, Silk Mitts, &c.
Collars and Cuffs, Plain, Colored and Mourning.
Embroidered Sets, very low.
Plain and Embroidered Handkerchiefs, good bargains.
White and Colored Linen Aprons.
Stamped Goods, &c.
Llama Lace Points, Rich Patterns, New Goods.
Llama Lace Jackets, a complete line at Low Prices.
FANS! FANS! FANS!
Of every description, at all prices, at
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ENGINES, BOILERS, &c.
O'HARA BOILER WORKS.
N. SNYDER & CO.,
Manufacturers of STEAM BOILERS, OIL TANKS, STILLS, AGITATORS, SALT PANS, CONDENSERS, SETTLING PANS, PRISON DOORS, CHIMNEYS, IRON SHEDS, &c.
Corner Second Avenue and Liberty Street,
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Repairing done promptly. Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to. au22:kt:s
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WORKS,
No. 13 Water Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Have on hand and for sale LOCOMOTIVE and TUBULAR BOILERS, and make to order STEAM BOILERS of all kinds. Also, SHEET IRON WORK of all descriptions.
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Tubular, Double-flued Tubular Fire Box and Cylinder Steam Boilers, Oil Stills and Oil Tanks, Chimneys, Breeching and Ash Pans, Settling Pans, Belt Pans and Condensers, Steam Pipes, Gasometers and Iron Bridges Prison Doors and Coal Shutes.
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Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.
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SHAFTING,
Turned to U. S. Standard Gauges.
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The Best and Cheapest.
PULLEYS.
We have the most complete set of Patterns in the country, of uniform weight and proportion.
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Ball and Socket, Adjusting and Self-Lubricating Journal Boxes, the best in use.
The quality of our work is sup rior. Prices are low. Can fill orders at sight, or at short notice.
Catalogues sent on application.
LANE & BODLEY,
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TUBE WORKS.
GRAFF TUBE WORKS.
WILLIAM GRAFF & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Plain and Galvanized Wrought
IRON PIPE,
FOR GAS, STEAM AND WATER.
No. 140 FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pipe of any size, Length or Thickness furnished to order. Also, Pipe cut and fitted to plans for mills, &c.
12,000,000 ACRES!
CHEAP FARMS.
The Cheapest Land in Market for Sale by the
Union Pacific Railroad Company
In the Great Platte Valley,
3,000,000 Acres in Central Nebraska
Now for sale in tracts of forty acres and upwards on FIVE and TEN YEARS' CREDIT AT 6 PER CENT. NO PAYMENTS REQUIRED.
MILD AND HEALTHFUL CLIMATE, FERTILE SOIL, AN ABUNDANCE OF GOOD WATER.
THE BEST MARKETS IN THE WEST! The great Mining regions of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Nevada, being supplied by the farmers in the PLATTE VALLEY.
Soldiers Entitled to a Homestead of 160 Acres.
THE BEST LOCATION FOR COLONIES.
FREE HOMES FOR ALL! MILLIONS OF ACRES of choice Government Lands open for entry not for a HOME TEAD LAW. Near this GREAT RAILROAD, with good markets and all the conveniences of an old settled country.
Free passes to purchasers of Railroad Land.
Sectional Maps, showing the Land, also new edition of descriptive Pamphlet with new Maps mailed free everywhere, address
O. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner, U. P. R. R.,
Omaha, Neb.
MAY, 1873.
SEASON STOCK.
CARPETS,
Choice Styles,
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PRICES LOW
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue
BARR & MOSER,
ARCHITECTS
HAVE REMOVED to the GAZETTE building,
Corner Sixth avenue and Smithfield Street
GET THE BEST
Howe Standard,
Sampson Standard
SCALES.
Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fit Irons. Repairing promptly attended to.
W. A. McCLURG,
No. 90 Wood street.
MERCHANT TAILOR.
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Spring and Summer Wear, at LOWEST PRICES.

DRY GOODS.
AT
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FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
NEW PRINTS
Very Good Bargains.
NEW PERCALES, New Patterns.
NEW SHEETING and SHIRTING MUSLINS.
Plain, Barred and Fancy Mattings.
Plain and Striped Cocoa Mattings.
Cocoa Mats, Plain and Lettered.
New Tapestry Rugs.
New Body Brussels Rugs.
New Velvet Rugs.
NEW STAIR OIL CLOTHS!
Table Oil Cloths,
Floor Oil Cloths,
Body Brussels, Tapestry Brussels,
Two and Three-Ply Ingrain, Cottage, Venetian, Hemp and Rag Carpets.
Lace Curtains, Lace Curtains.
Foot Stools, Stair Rods, Carpet Linings.
Cornices, Brackets, &c., &c., &c., at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

OFFICIAL---PITTSBURGH.
CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, May 20, 1873.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.--SEALED Proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, the 31st day of May, 1873, at 2 P. M., for the following work:
GRADING, PAVING AND CURBING.
Fountain street, from seventh avenue to Tunnel street.
Tunnel street, from Webster avenue to Fountain street.
Hope street, from Miltenberger street to Gist street.
Chestnut street, from Thirty-sixth street to Jersey's line.
GRADING.
Sylvan Avenue Extension, from Sylvan avenue to Hazelwood avenue.
SEWERS.
20-inch Pipe on Clark street, from Miller street to Elm street.
20-inch Pipe on Denny alley, from Chatham street to Virgin street.
20-inch Pipe on Soring alley, from Sixteenth street to Twenty-first street.
20-inch Pipe on Seventeenth street, from Spring alley to Penn avenue.
20-inch Pipe on Fourteenth street, from Spring alley to Allegheny river.
20-inch Pipe on Seventeenth street, from Penn avenue to Forty-sixth street.
20-inch Pipe on Butler street, from Forty-fourth street to Forty-second street.
4-foot Brick on Penn avenue, from Butler street to Thirty-third street.
3 foot Brick on Centre avenue and Erin street, from the north side of Wylie avenue to a point near Dinwiddie street.
20 inch Pipe on Reed alley, from Kirkpatrick street to Erin street.
BOARDWALKS.
Henry on street, from Aikens avenue to Roup street, South street, from East street to Maple avenue.
BRIDGES.
Iron Bridge over Saw Mill Run, Temperanceville.
Plans and specifications can be seen, and blanks for bidding can be had at this office. No bids will be received unless made upon blanks furnished by this office.
The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids should they deem it necessary for the interests of the property owners or the city, and no bids will be received after 2 P. M.
A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.
CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, May 21, 1873.
NOTICE.—THE REPORT OF THE Viewers on the construction of the Ann street and Stevenson street Sewer has been approved by Council, which action will be final unless an appeal is filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions within ten days from date.
A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments made by the viewers for damages by grade of Penn avenue, from Butler street to Forty-fourth street, are now in my hands for collection, and if not paid within thirty days from the date hereof liens will be filed against the property assessed for the unpaid assessments, with interest, costs and fees.
THOS. S. BIGELOW, City Attorney.
PITTSBURGH, May 17, 1873.
IN THE COURT OF QUARTER SESsions of Allegheny County.
In rose cmug of Pearl street, of the City of Pittsburgh, &c.
No. 19, December Session, 1871. Miscellaneous Docket.
And now to-wit: May 17th, 1873, the report of viewers appointed by the Court, in the above case, having been filed in said Court, and having been duly read and considered, it is ordered that the same be confirmed, and that the report be confirmed nisi to become absolute if no exceptions are filed within ten days, and it is further ordered that notice of the above be published in the papers authorized to do the printing for the City of Pittsburgh.
From the Record. BY THE COURT.
WM. H. McCLEARY, Clerk.

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CASH INSURANCE COMPY,
Phelan's Building,
No. 22 FIFTH AVENUE, Second Floor
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Capital All Paid Up.
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FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
FOR SALE,
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
7 PER CENT.
Water Loan and Penn Avenue
BONDS,
AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,
Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.
Capital, - - $400,000
Accounts of Banks, Merchants and Individuals solicited
Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.
A. BRADLEY, President.
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FOR SALE,
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7 PER CENT.
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BONDS,
At Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Shoe and Leather
BANK,
No. 14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL - $200,000.
GEO. P. ANDERSON, President.
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Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.
GEO. P. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE.....JAS. N. HILL

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,
Bankers and Brokers,
58 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Buy and sell on commission all kinds of
STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,
Government Securities,
NEGOTIATE PAPER, &C.
Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.
Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat from or to
London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.
DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

FOR SALE,
City of Pittsburgh
SEVEN PER CENT.
Water Loan Bonds.
At Par and Interest.
Municipal and School Bonds,
Bearing Ten (10) per cent. Interest,
Payable semi-annually.
We have examined these Bonds carefully, and can recommend them as a safe and paying investment.
Persons wishing to invest can obtain these Bonds both as a protection against loss, theft and fire, and for greater convenience in collecting the interest.
Those who wish to reinvest Coupons and Dividends, and those who wish to increase their income from annual investment in other less profitable securities, will do well to examine the merits of the above Bonds.

DAILY GAZETEET.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, May 24, 1873.

The money market for the past week has been quiet and steady, with but few changes in its leading features. The week opened with an irregular market, there being but little demand for money and rates were rather weak; during the week the market recovered somewhat, there being a more active feeling in business circles, and a corresponding increase in the calls for loans. Rates ruled uniformly throughout the week at from 9 to 13 per cent. per annum for first-class paper. Loanable funds continue plenty, with the supply more than adequate to meet all ordinary demands. Taken as a whole the general outlook is favorable. Business in local securities and real estate continues quiet. We look for large transactions in the latter during the next few days.

George B. Hill & Co., Bankers, No. 58 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of Bonds and Stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Friday.	Saturday.
Gold	118¾	118¾
U. S. Sixes—1881—coupons.	122¾	122¾
5-20—1862	116¾	116¾
5-20—1864.	116¾	116¾
" 1865	118¾	118¾
" 1865, new.	119¾	119¾
" 1867.	121¾	121¾
" 1868—coupons	123¾	123¾
10-40s.	122½	122½
10-40s—coupons.	114¾	114¾
Currency 6's.	116	116
New 5 per cents	115¾	115¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central.	103¾	103¾
Erie.	63¾	63¾
B. H. & E.	2	2¾
C. C. & I. C.	30¾	30¾
St. Paul	54¾	54¾
Do. preferred	77	77¾
Michigan Southern.	90¾	90¾
Do. Central	103	103
North Western, Common	75	85
Rock Island.	107¾	107¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	87¾	87¾
Pacific Mail	45¾	45¾
Western Union Telegraph.	85¾	84¾
Ohio & Mississippi.	41¾	41¾
Union Pacific	30¾	30¾
Toledo & Wabash	68¾	68¾
Adams Express.	93	93
Fort Wayne	93	93
American Express	67¾	67¾
U. S. Express	70¾	70¾
Harlem.	130	130
A. & P. Preferred	25	25
Hannibal & St. Joseph		36
Chicago & Alton	110	109
Wells Fargo & Co. Express	89	89

The New York Bank statement for the week is as follows:

Loans, increase	$1,771,900
Specie, decrease	89,300
Legal tenders, decrease	389,000
Deposits, increase bet	1,968,200
Circulation, increase	1,600

There is considerable activity in the Philadelphia money market, at about 6 per cent. on call, 7 per cent. on short time with collaterals, and 7@8 per cent. for the better grades of mercantile acceptances. The gold market on Saturday was quite excited and strong; sales opened at 118¾, advancing to 118¾, and closing unsettled at noon at 118¾. This flurry is due to the fact that the market is under the control of the cliques, who are manipulating it to suit themselves. In sterling exchange there is a firm feeling; no change in rates; sixty days 109¾. Government bonds are much sought for investment; prices are quoted higher and firm—5-20's. Stocks less active; prices of railroads nearly maintained; no sales of State or city loans. Reading Railroad was steady at 58¾; Pennsylvania sold at 55¾@56¾; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 56¾@56¾; Philadelphia and Erie at 25¾@25¾, the latter on time, and Catawissa preferred at 2¾ buyers option.

The following is the statement of gross earnings of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from January 1st to May 1st, 1873 and 1873:

	187—	1873.
January	$1,201,707 93	$1,753,355 17
February	1,264,497 31	1,656,187 19
March	1,734,385 99	2,112,916 71
April	1,846,607 71	2,232,831 92
	6,676,548 90	$7,887,295 59
Increase in 1873		$1,210,746 69

The principal feature in the Baltimore stock market was a strong movement in Virginia Consols, at an advance of 5@6¾, and the sales were $8,000 at 55¾; $5,000 at 55¾ and $5,000 at 55¾. Railroad stocks were quiet and firm; Baltimore and Ohio closed at 81¾ bid, and Northern Central was offered at 83¾, with $47 bid. In bonds the sales were $4,000 Northern Central gold 6s, 1900 at 95¾; $4,000 Virginia and Tennessee 6s at 75; $2,000 Marietta and Cincinnati first mortgage 7s at 101¾, and $500 Baltimore 6s 1905 at 95¾.

At Cincinnati the demand for discounts at the banks was small, and the market was easy at 8@9 per cent., with an ample supply of loanable funds, although deposits were not large. The tendency seems to be again toward an increase in means and in the supply of currency. In the open market the supply of money seeking investment in first-class business paper exceeded the demand, and the market was easy at 9 per cent. There was a moderate demand for call loans at 7@8 per cent. on government and favorite local collaterals, and 9@10 per cent. on other acceptable securities.

Money continues in good supply in Chicago, and ample for all practical purposes, and paper of a really choice character was easily negotiated at 10 per cent. per annum. Specialties at 12@15 per cent. per month. The amount of currency going to the interior is not large, but steadily on the increase. Eastern exchange was quoted at par between banks, and over the counter at 1-10 off buying and 1-10 premium selling.

Rates for money in Boston unchanged, demand money being offered at 6 per cent., while the range on interest grades of commercial names is still from 6¾ to 7 per cent., and choice well known, from 8@9. Small bills continue burdensome, but New York funds are firmer, selling 20c at a discount of one shilling to twenty-five cents on the thousand.

The New Jersey Southern Railroad Company is on the market with an offer to sell two hundred shares of their stock at the par value of $10 each, the object of the sale being to provide means for the purchase of boats for the ferry across the Delaware river, of a controlling interest in certain railroads in Maryland and Delaware; for the building of thirty miles of a new road, and the building of ships and wharves on the Delaware and Chesapeake Bays, and all matters connected with the formation of a new through line between the cities of Baltimore and New York.

NEW YORK, May 24, 1873.

Money was easy on call to-day, and ranged from 7 to 5 per cent. The legal tender circulation for amount to $356,303,000, a decrease since last report of $146,000. Foreign Exchange was lower, with actual business ranging from 109¾ for prime banker's sixty days sterling and 109¾ to 109¾ for sight. Customs receipts $214,207. Gold was active, but steady, and the price ranged from 118¾ to 118¾, and closed at 118¾ to 118¾. The rates paid for carrying were 4, 4, 5, 2 and 3 per cent. The last statement is unfavorable, and shows a net loss of $899,800 in the bank reserves, as the statement was a general disappointment to those banks, as the new issue of $4,000,000 3-65 per cent. required no reserve to be held against it. The following are the changes in the aggregate: Clearances $139,999,000. The Assistant Treasurer paid out to-day $98,000. The Treasury operations for the week ending with to-day's report, the disbursement of $624,000 gold for interest and $18,750,000 in redemption of 5-20's bonds, and the receipt of $2,299,312 for customs, the latter by sale of gold to 500,000 gold interest bonds, $26,500 bonds. Part of the gold was paid for in local banks under which gradually explains the decrease in the bank statement. Government bonds were strong. The highest quotations of the week. The dullness which characterized stock operations during the week was more marked to-day. Aside from a little strength in the Granger shares, the whole list was without any semblance of brokers, and the market to-day closed prices. The bank statement had little effect on prices. The general dealings were in a dull way on the Stock Exchange this morning, and sold off in the afternoon, Western Union declined from 85¾ to 84¾, with the latest transactions at intermediate points, while Pacific Mail sold off from 45¾ and the range in the remainder of the list was small. GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 122¾@122¾; do. '62, 116¾@116¾; do '64, 116¾@116¾; do '65, 118¾@118¾; do '65, new, 119¾@119¾; do '67, 121¾@121¾; do '68, 123¾@123¾; 10-40's, 114¾@114¾; currency 6's, 116.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri, 93¾; Tennessee, old, 81; do. new, 80¾; Virginia new, 59; do old, 43; North Carolina, old, 30; new, 23; Alabama, 50.

STOCKS.—Canton, 58; Western Union Telegraph, 84¾; Quicksilver, 46¾; Adams Express, 93; Wells, Fargo & Co., 89; American Express, 67¾; United States, 70¾; Merchants Union Express, 67; U. S. Express, 36¾; Pacific Mail, 45¾; New York Central, 103¾@104; Erie, 63¾; Reading, 97¾@98; Hudson River, 130; Michigan Central, 93; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 92¾; Michigan Southern, 90¾@90¾; Illinois Central, 125; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 87¾; Rock Island, 107¾; New Jersey Central, 105¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago guaranteed, 93¾; do preferred, 93; Fort Wayne, 93; Chicago & Alton, 109¾; do preferred, 120; Ohio & Mississippi, 41¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 88; Burlington & Quincy, 103; Rock Island & Pacific, 107¾@107¾; Central, 113; Union Pacific, 30¾@30¾; Missouri, Kansas & Texas, 19¾; Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette, 102¾; Indianapolis & St. Louis, 103¾; Terre Haute & Indianapolis, 103¾; Hartford & Erie, 24; Rankers' bills, 108¾.

LONDON, May 24—1:30 P. M.—Consols for money 93¾ and for account 93¾@93¾; 5-20's of 1865, old, 93¾@93¾; do '67, 91¾; do '68, 94¾; Erie Railway bonds, 46¾.

FRANKFORT, May 24—United States bonds 5-20's, 7 per cent.

PARIS, May 24.—Rentes 54f 85c. The specie in the Bank of France was increased 500,000 francs during the past week.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, May 24, 1873.

The Crude market was decidedly offish during the early part of the week, but, subsequently there was a reaction and a sharp advance, although the indications to-day were that the highest notch had been almost, if not altogether attained for the present, and one of the principal reasons for taking this view of the matter is that there has been no improvement in the product—it did not sympathize. Parker dispatches quoted as $7.00@7.50 per bbl.—Fairview line—equal to about 6.75@6.80c per gallon delivered here, an advance of 200@25c per bbl, as compared with the first part of the week.

Refined, although firmer, in sympathy with the raw material, but varied much this week; manufacturers claim that the margin has been reduced by the appreciation in crude, and that they say that is seems impossible for the present at least to advance, especially in the face of necessity be a decline in the other. We quote 6 car loads in bbls, with sales and 19¾ for either exports to Europe from January up to this time, ponding time in 1872, and 15¾ without its influence in keeping down the market.

There is a steady demand for barrels and, notwithstanding the arrivals keep up well, prices are fully sustained. Countries quotable at $2.05; city make, $2.10 for 9, and $2.15 for 10 lb. hoops.

Receipts crude this week	34,570 bbl
" " last week	43,661 "
" " Jan. 1 to date	726,957 "
" " same time, 1872	350,221 "
Exports refined this week	20,810 "
" " last week	29,893 "
" " Jan'y 1 to date	274,444 "
" " same time, 1872	198,634 "

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	bbls.
Citizens Oil Co.	Tack Bros.	557
Lockhart Fg Co.	Warden, Frew & Co	925
Standard Oil Co.	Warden, Frew & Co.	311
Baum & Wagner	Warden, King & Co.	400
Vesta Oil Works	Waring, King & Co.	350
J. A. McKee & Son	J. P. Logan	250
Central Ref. Co.	J. P. Logan	218
Total		3,020

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Brilliant O W, acct. Lockhart & F	96
Penn O W, acct Stewart	462
Fairview O W, Stevenson	781
Citizens O W, acct. Tack & M	631
Vesta O W, acct. Waring & McK	644
Radiant, O W, acct. Stevenson	613
American, O W, acct. Duncan	265
Keystone O W, acct. Bushnell	228
Total	4,718

Wool Market.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The Shipping List says: Quite an active trade has succeeded the quietness noticed in the early part of the week, and prices have been stiffly held. The assortment of goods, which description at the moment seem to occupy the attention of manufacturers, is very poor, and the supply unusually light for this season; no new Western is expected before July, and by that time in all probability the saleable portion of the present stock will be exhausted. Foreign is in moderate demand, and prices remain steady; considerable quantities of Montevedio are arriving but are slow in moving, the price being about 31 cents. The Fatherland arrived at Boston from Antwerp May 24th with 100 bales wool and 239 bales sheep skins. There are no vessels loading or sailed from this port for New York. To-day's active and prices were fully sustained, ranging from 3@5 per cent., according to weight, quality and condition; buyers grumble considerably, however, they were obliged to pay these prices, but there is little or no margin, as the finer the grade of cattle is bringing full prices in the west. The best evidence that there is not much money in sheep is, "there is very meagre offerings. Drovers, as a rule, won't touch them in the west for this market unless they have an order for them, still they expect a big commission. The highest price paid for cattle here this week 6¾, was for a drove to be put on grass, but that they were extra shipping steers, and averaged close on to 1400 lbs., and we understand that several droves were purchased at about the same figure for export. Ordinary stockers weighing say from 800 to 1000 were most sought after, and these may be fairly quoted at 5@5¾.

The market closes with a rather better feeling in consequence of the pens having been pretty well cleared, all the cattle unsold or for sale here either having been bought or shipped on in first hands, and some dealers are inclined to the belief that the next few weeks will not be as large in any of the large markets as it has been for the past few weeks, and in case there is a very perceptible falling off, no improvement can reasonably be expected.

SHEEP.

The arrivals during the first three days of the week were large, but we understand that since Wednesday evening the run has been very small, only two or three cars; hence, the market closes with a little better feeling. The pens being cleared, but at a decline of from 25@30c per cwt. as compared with this day week. However, there is nothing in the eastern advices to attract late the market: New York has been hard all the purchases for that point were very limited, and had it not been that there was a pretty lively demand for shipment to Philadelphia, the decline would have been still greater. Quotations may be fairly given as follows: prime 90@100 lbs, 5.00@5.80; 80@90 lbs, 5.50@5.90; 70@80 lbs, 5.00@5.75. There are very few wooled sheep coming forward now, and there is little or no demand for them, as it is hazardous to transport them by cars in hot weather; buyers have been making a difference of about 1c per lb. but, in view of the risk refered to they want no more wooled sheep for the present—and producers should make a note of this.

HOGS.

Trade was dull during the first four days of the week with a sharp decline in prices as compared with the week preceding; yesterday, however, a reduced offerings, showed some little signs of strength, and to-day it was considerably stronger, and prices, especially for York hogs, advanced from 10 to 15c per cwt. Quotations may be fairly given at 5.25@5.75 for prime Philadelphia hogs, and 5.25@5.50 for Yorkers. The pens were pretty well cleared this morning and this was not without its effect in bringing about the reaction above referred to. Sellers are hopeful of being able to hold the advance during the first part of next week, but this will depend altogether on the receipts in the meantime. The fact that the provision's trade is in a comfortable condition, and over the country are turning their attention to fresh pork very materially.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, May 24, 1873.

APPLES—The market continues quiet and unchanged; $2.50@3 for common to fair, and $3.50 for prime to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted at 6@c per gallon.

BUTTER—Continues very dull but unchanged, and the very best cannot be fairly be quoted above 18c.

BEANS—Range all the way from $2.50@3.25 per bus., the outside figure for choice navy.

BRIER—Quotable at 35@40 cents.

CANNED GOODS—Quoted in a jobbing way, at $3 per dozen for 3 lb. Peaches; $2.40 for Winslow's Corn; and $2½@2.75 for Tomatoes.

CARBON OIL—Is reported at 18c for round lots, and 19@c additional for smaller lots.

COUNTRY BACON—Shoulders quoted at 6@7c; Clear Sides, 8¼@8¾; Hams, 10@12. Country Lard, 8@9c.

CHEESE—Is coming in freely, and as stocks have commenced to accumulate, prices are weak though without noticeable change, ranging from 11 to 13c, the outside figure for choice Factory.

DRIED FRUIT—The market continues very dull and prices are nominally unchanged.

EGGS—Continue dull, and with moderate receipts and a diminished demand, prices are weak and drooping; 15 may only be regarded as the ruling quotation.

FLOUR—The market is moderately active, and prices are firm but unchanged. We continue to quote at $7.75@8.25 for fair to choice spring extra; $8@8.50 for superfine, red winter wheat and $9.50 for city. Rye Flour, $5.25@5.50.

GRAIN—The market is quiet, but as the stocks are comparatively light and offerings considerably reduced, prices are firm and tending upward. Shelled Corn is scarce and may be quoted at 50@51c on track, and 52@53c free in elevator. Ear Corn is also in light supply, but there is not much inquiry, the hot weather having curtailed the demand for feeding. At the same time very scarce, and the mills are taking all that offers with a fair range of quotations: $1.80@1.85 for red, and $1.85@1.90 for white, according to quality. The Oat market is steady at former quotations, 47@48c through some dealers report that it is very difficult to obtain full orders for future. There is some inquiry for Rye, and very little offering, and very little here to offer; may be quoted at 85@90. Barley is almost out of market, although we hear of an occasional sale; we continue to quote at 80@90 for spring, and 95@1 for fall.

GROCERIES—The market is devoid of any new features worthy of notice, and, while Sugars seem to be moving pretty freely, the low prices, possibly, having drawn forward the immediate wants, Sugars and Syrups continue dull, as is usually the case at this particular time.

COFFEE—Choice Rio, cooked to Prime, 22@23½c; fair 21@22½c. Old Government Java, 30c; other Java, 27@28c. Roasted Rio, 1 lb packages, 28c; loose, 27½c. Roasted Java, 1 lb packages, 32c; loose, 31c.

SUGARS—Patent Cut Loaf, 13¾@14c; Crushed, Granulated and Powdered, 13¾; Standard A, 10½; 11½; Ex. C, 10¾@c; C. Yellow, 9¾@10c; C, 9½; Lower grades, 9@9½.

SYRUPS—White Drips, 65; other grades ranging from 60 to 40, as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9; prime, 8¾; Patna, 8@8½; Rangoon, 7½.

MOLASSES—Choice New Orleans, 73@75c; Prime 70@72c.

GREEN TRUCK—The market is overstocked, and prices are so irregular, that it is difficult to give accurate quotations.

HAY—The arrivals of baled seem to be decreasing somewhat, but the supply is still considerably in excess of the demand, which is very limited, and prices remain unchanged, ranging from $24@28 per ton, according to quality.

HOPS—Is reported quiet and unchanged. Bran, 80@85 cts, per cwt.; Seconds, 90@$1; Middlings, $1.10@1.20.

DRIED PEACHES—Prime Peach Blows scarce, and prices are still maintained, ranging from 9½ to 10 per bushel. New crop Potatoes, $6@7 per barrel.

POULTRY—Live chickens, quotable at 75@85c per pair according to size.

PROVISIONS—Extra Sugar Cured Hams, 14½c, canvassed do., 15c; Extra Sugar Cured Shoulders, 9¾c, canvassed, 10c; Sugar Cured Breakfast Bacon, plain, 12½c, canvassed, 13c; Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, plain, 18½c, canvassed, 19c; Sugar Cured Beef tongues, $7.00 per dozen. Rough Sides, 6½; Clear Sides, 10; Short Rib Sides, 10¾; Clear Sides, 10c; Short Clear Sides, 11½@11¾; Shoulders, 7½@8c; Hams, 13@14. Country Lard, 8@9c.

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RIVER NEWS.

The river is again receding at this point, with 4 feet 8 inches in channel last evening. Yesterday was one of the hottest days we have had yet, the thermometer indicating 87 in the shade at 3 P. M.

The Mary Davage departed for St. Louis last evening with some 700 tons, and engagements below, including 5,000 kegs of nails at Wheeling. The Exchange was successfully raised on Saturday evening, and she will at once be taken to Cincinnati for repairs. She is too long to go on the dock here.

The Baltic arrived with one barge of ore. She left two barges of ore at Wheeling, where they will have to remain until there is more water.

The funeral of Capt. John V. McDonald took place from his late residence, Bridge water, yesterday, and we have no doubt it was largely attended.

The Jennie Howell, Capt. Halliday, is announced to take her departure for Cincinnati and Louisville to-morrow without fail, and passengers and shippers should bear this in mind.

The Carrie Brooks was due from Zanesville last night, and will doubtless be found in port this morning.

The Mollie Ebert, Capt. G. W. Ebert, is filling up steadily, and will be the first boat out for St. Louis.

The Fearless is above Cincinnati with a tow of ore. Captain Whittaker is confident she will reach Pittsburgh in the course of next week, and he has hopes of getting all the way through.

The Messenger, for St. Louis, and Arlington, for Cincinnati, were to have left Cincinnati on Saturday evening.

—A Louisville special to the Cincinnati Commercial says: The improvements are being prosecuted by masons cutting and fitting the stone to the walls, and contracts are to be let next Monday for the erection of 5,500 yards of the head and 2,000 yards at the new outlet, covering an estimate of $250,000 on the new lettings, and a total of $700,000 altogether. This will keep the summer and low water. There is some talk of extending the wing dam. Boatmen now consider there is too much dam.

—Capt. Keniston, of the Belle Vernon, was not so badly injured as was reported. Groin as at first supposed. Dr. Spalding, who attended him, says he was crushed on the hips, and on his back, and that his injury is internal. His boat, as well as he has suffered no internal injury. Capt. K. remains on board the Belle Vernon, and his injuries will soon be healed.

—We clip the following from the Cincinnati Gazette of Saturday: The following record of transfers was made at the Custom House yesterday: The Portsmouth and Cincinnati Packet Company sells to the Cincinnati, Big Sandy and Pomeroy Packet Company the steamer Boston for $20,000. The Maysville and Cincinnati Packet Company sells to the Cincinnati, Big Sandy and Pomeroy Packet Company the steamer St. James for $30,000. The Cincinnati, New Richmond & Chili Packet Company sells to the Cincinnati, Big Sandy & Pomeroy Packet Company the steamer Wild Cloud for $25,000.

—The Comet and barges came through the canal on Tuesday with 1,750 tons of iron ore.

—The Comet left Cincinnati on Saturday, the announcement of whose disappearance from New Orleans was made in Saturday's GAZETTE, is Louis A. Welton.

—There is some talk of establishing a quarantine at West Louisville for New Orleans boats, on account of the advent in that city of Asiatic cholera.

—The number of steamboat arrivals at St. Louis during the year ending April 8, 1873, was 2,763, representing 884,853 tonnage.

—The Louisville Courier of Friday says: The Fearless with a tow of iron ore left for Pittsburgh, bursted a flue Wednesday night, above Madison, and was towed back. After the accident, she landed at the foot of Second street to repair engines. She had them nearly completed late yesterday evening, and expected to proceed on her way last night.

—Capt. M. S. Fleeman, of Ozark, Arkansas, is in the city negotiating with D. S. Barmore for a ferryboat of the following dimensions: 80 feet keel, 30 feet beam she 30 inches hold. Cylinders 12 inches in diameter, 6 feet stroke of piston. There are several other parties in the city prospecting for the building of ferry boats.

—Capt. Wm. Varble, whose license as falls pilot, was recently revoked in consequence of information, has had it restored. He promises the inspectors that he will not repeat the offense.

—We clip the following from the Cincinnati Commercial: Mr. Wm. Smith, who resides near Belleville, West Virginia, on May 20, Nelson Brooks, of Belleville, had a paralytic stroke last Thursday morning, and died on Friday morning at 7½ o'clock. He was born in Belfast, Maine, in 1802, September 12, and his life was principally spent on the river. He was a brother-in-law of Dr. Pulte, of Cincinnati. He was then one of the oldest pilots in the trade, and highly respected all along the line of the Western and Southern waters.

—A half interest in the Shannon was sold at Cincinnati on Thursday, as follows: Capt. Hicks & Co. to Capt. Geo. Kinney, and John DeHart, of Louisville, purchased one fourth each. The leading parties were Capt. Sam Beatty, of Sciota, Capt. Kinney, of Kanawha, and Capt. Watt, of Belle Vernon. The price was $15,000 for the whole boat. Her purchasers will introduce her in the Louisville and New Orleans trade.

—James Lusk and others have put the steamer Baptiste in the possession of the United States Marshal at New Orleans, and Capt. Wm. Lentz has done the same with the City of Cairo.

—Gayoso packet $72 wharfage last week.

—A diver named Grenet, around the Friendship, and reports that she lies bottom up, and upon her smoke stack, with deep water running under her toward the stern. He also reports a hole in her hull, about two feet wide, by five feet long, probably caused by the pulling out of the timbers and planks to which the hog chains were attached.

For Latest River News see First Page.

RIVER PACKETS.

FOR CINCINNATI and LOUISVILLE.—The fine steamer JENNIE HOWELL.
A. M. HALLIDAY.....Master.
FRANK MORGAN.....Clerk.
Will leave for the above and all intermediate ports on TUESDAY, May 27, at 4 P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
A. O. GERHART & CO., Agents.

FOR LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE, CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.—The Steamer
MOLLIE EBERT,
Captain.....G. W. EBERT.
On TUESDAY, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.
JOHN FLOYD, Agent.
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent's.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.
L. J. BLANCHARD & CO.,
Wholesale and retail dealers in
Groceries, Teas,
Foreign and Domestic Fruits, &c.,
NO. 396 PENN STREET,
Goods delivered in the city free of charge.

LAING & M'KALLIP,
Wholesale Dealers in
GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED,
Louisville and Rosedale Hydraulic Cement,
PERRYSBURG WHITE LIME,
AND ANTHRACITE COAL,
347, 411 AND 413 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

FISH, FISH, FISH.
POTOMAC SHAD.
POTOMAC HERRING.
CAROLINA HERRING.
LAKE HERRING.
In Barrels, Half Barrels and Quarter Barrels, at
Watt, Lang & Co.'s,
172 and 174 Wood street.

ROBERT J. LAW, JOHN MED WELL
LAW & McDOWELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Flour, Grain, Feed and Provisions,
No. 52 SOUTH DIAMOND STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
Orders for shipment promptly executed. Particular attention given to consignment of all kinds of Country Produce. 1017:365

D. M'MILLAN & CO.,
GENERAL PRODUCE
Commission Merchants
NO. 370 PENN AVENUE.
AND NO. 359 LIBERTY STREET,
Exchange Agents for Lowell Mills and Manoning Valley Family Flour.

A. SARRICKS,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT.
For the sale of Foreign and Domestic Fruits, and all kinds of country produce.
No. 360 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Particular attention given to consignments.

Flour, Grain and Feed House
OF
R. KNOX & SON,
50 WEST DIAMOND,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

PRODUCE HOUSE
OF
H. Riddle, Son & Co.,
Produce and General Commission Merchants. Receive and sell all kinds of Country Produce. Best Brands BUTTER and EGGS received daily. Storage, at H. RIDDLE, SON & CO.'S, No. 188 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

George Stewart,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
And Wholesale and Retail dealer in
FLOUR, GRAIN, FEED AND PRODUCE,
NO. 11 WEST OHIO STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY.
Orders for shipment promptly executed. Particular attention given to consignments of all kinds of country Produce.

Aiken, Wallace & Pollock,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the sale of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS and all kinds of Country Produce.
No. 185 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Particular attention given to consignments.

H. M. CALDWELL.....SAMUEL MORRISON
MORRISON & CALDWELL, WHOLESALE PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN, BACON, LARD, CHEESE, BUTTER, EGGS, CIDER, APPLES, ONIONS, POTATOES, and all kinds of Canned Fruits, Jellies, &c. Country Produce solicited. No. 305 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. Orders for shipments and consignments solicited and promptly attended to. Liberal cash advances on consignments.

PETER KEIL.....JAS. F. RITCHART.
KEIL & RITCHART,
Commission Merchants,
And dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Mill Feed, &c.
Patterson's Block, PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.,
FAMILY GROCERS,
And dealers in best brands of FLOUR,
No. 15 MARKET STREET,
Corner of First avenue.

JAS. O'BRIEN
Produce Commission Merchant,
Receives and sells all kinds of Country Produce. All orders promptly filled at Lowest Market Price.
White Front, No. 215 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH.

JOHN SHIPTON. A. WALLACE.
SHIPTON & WALLACE, WHOLESALE GROCERS AND PRODUCE DEALERS, No. 6 Ninth avenue, Pittsburgh.

CHARLES H. ARMSTRONG
DEALER IN
Youghiogheny and Connellsville Coal
AND MANUFACTURER OF
COAL, SLACK AND DESULPHURIZED COKE
OFFICE AND YARD, corner Butler and Morton streets, Liberty and Upper streets, Ninth ward, also, Second, corner Hazlett's yard, and at the foot of Rose street, P. & C. R. R. Depot, Second ward.
Orders left at either of the above offices, or addressed to me through Pittsburgh P. O., will receive prompt attention.
Refer to whom I am supplying: Hussey, Wells & Co., Wm. Smith, Union Iron Mills, S. S. Fowler & Co., Mitchell, Stevenson & Co., Bissell & Co., Graff & Bro., Alexander Bradley, Park, Bro. & Co., Park, Richards & Co., Heron, Graff & Dull, Wm. M. Fahs & Co., J. R. Lyon & Co., James Marshall & Co., Armor, Nichols & Co., Union Iron Mills, Consolidated Coal Company, Pennsylvania Railroad, Allegheny Valley Road.

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND,
Dealer in all kinds of
Scrap Iron, Metal and Steel.
Also, Rolling Mills and Forges supplied with IRON CUT TO ORDER or FAGGOTED, as I have Two (2) Sets of Rolling Mill Shears constantly running, cutting iron for Forges, and can guarantee to deliver accurately orders the patronage of those who desire anything in my line.
OFFICE AND YARDS,
Cor. Eleventh street and Duquesne Way, PITTSBURGH.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Speedily Cured.—All Forms of Venereal

Very Latest News.

FOREIGN.

Change in the Government of France.

THIERS AND HIS CABINET RESIGNED.

Marshal MacMahon Elected President.

EXCITING SCENES IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Another Revolution on Foot in Panama.

FRANCE.

Debate Upon Interpellation.

VERSAILLES, May 24.—The debate upon the interpellation of the Government was resumed this morning.

M. Thiers, in accordance with a notice given yesterday by Minister Dufaure, addressed the Assembly, urging the definite establishment of a Republic. His utterances were received with loud cheers by the Left, while the Right remained silent. Upon the conclusion of M. Thiers' speech the Assembly took a recess.

VERSAILLES, May 24.—The Assembly reconvened at two this afternoon, and after an energetic speech by Casimer Perier, Minister of the Interior, rejected by a vote of 362 against 348 the simple order of the day, proceeding from the Left and supported by the Government. An order of the day, proposed by the Right, declaring that the present form of government was not under discussion, and regretting that the reconstruction of the Ministry did not afford conservative guarantees, was then adopted by a vote of 399 against 344.

Upon the announcement of the result of the vote, Barrageret, a member of the Right, said the supreme interests of the country required that the Government should remain closed.

His remarks were received with noisy protestations by the Left. When the tumult had somewhat subsided Barrageret resumed, and proposed a night sitting of the Assembly.

Dufaure, Minister of Justice, seconded the proposition, and declared that France would not remain a moment without a Government pending the vote just cast. There exists, he said, a President and the Republican ministers would answer for the maintenance of order. They would consult with the President and agree to a night sitting.

The Left shouted—Why will the Government thus let Europe and posterity an example of this monstrous ingratitude?

The Right insisted that the Government should promptly communicate its decision to the Assembly.

After further debate, which was conducted amid the greatest excitement, it was decided to have a night session, and a recess was taken until evening.

The result of the votes caused intense excitement, and the streets were crowded with people, eagerly awaiting the development of the night's sitting.

Resignation of Thiers and the Ministry.

VERSAILLES, May 24—*Morning.*—The Assembly resumed its session at eight o'clock. Dufaure, Minister of Justice, announced that the ministers had tendered their resignations to Thiers, who had accepted them. Dufaure then handed to Buffet, President of the Assembly, a message from President Thiers, announcing the fact that he (Thiers) had, in the following terms:—"I will obey the will of the Assembly, the depository of national sovereignty; it is a heavy responsibility, but with God's aid and the devotion of the army, I will continue the work of liberating the territory, of establishing order, and will maintain tranquility and the principles on which society rests. To this I pledge my word as an honest man and a soldier."

The President has issued a circular to the Prefects of Departments, intimating that no attack would be made on the laws and institutions of the country.

The New Government.

The formation of a new Government has not yet been completed. It is said the Duke De Broglie will have the Ministry of the Interior, and M. Pieyer Magne that of Finance, and that Baron De Lurey and MM. Renaut and Batbie will also enter the Cabinet. A portfolio was tendered to M. Casimer Perier, Minister of Finance, immediately after President Thiers' deposition, but he declined it. A large number of Republican functionaries have resigned.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Affairs in Panama.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Panama dates of May 18th are received by the steamer Henry Chauncey. Commissioners have been sent to President Neiva from Panama to bring him back to assume the head of the Government. The prefect of Aspinwall, Senor Perue, was acting President. An amnesty had been arranged and the expenses of the late troubles were to be assumed by the State Government. During the fighting in Panama the National troops lost twenty-three killed and thirty-three wounded, and the State troops double that number. Considerable property outside of the city has been destroyed. The guard furnished by Admiral Steedman remains, protecting railway and steamship property, but a force of one hundred and fifty men furnished by the citizens has been withdrawn. Most of the militia (blacks) outside of the city have taken to the woods with their arms.

Ex-President Carrosco remains by request of the citizens until perfect tranquility is restored.

Another Revolt on on Foot.

It is stated that Senor Pacheco, who recently arrived at Panama, has purchased the steamer General Sherman, and is now arming her to proceed to Oruza, Honduras, overthrow the present Government, replace Medina in the Presidency, then organize an army, cross the frontier, uniting with the disaffected Indians of Incralienango, and revolution in Guatemala.

President of Guatemala.

General Barrios has been elected Constitutional President of Guatemala, and the rebel faction dispersed.

SPAIN.

The Carlist Revolution.

BARCELONA, May 24.—Two corpses have been found near Manresa, with a placard on each, bearing the words, "Killed while attempting to assassinate Don Alfonzo."

The levy of young men, ordered by General Velarde, is well received. Many manufacturers will continue the salaries of their operatives while in service. Juntas are forming to promote the enforcement of the levy.

Revolt at Berga.

MADRID, May 25.—A mutiney is reported among the military at Berga. A regiment revolted and tried to kill its Colonel, but troops arrived in time from the neighborhood. The Colonel's life was saved and discipline and order restored.

A Denial.

PERPIGNAN, May 24.—The Carlists deny that the volunteers who surrendered at Sanahuja were butchered. They state that they had them subject to exchange for Carlists.

The Elections in Cuba.

MADRID, May 24.—The Council of Ministers yesterday, in postponing the elections in Cuba for deputies to the Constituent Cortes, fixed upon no day.

HOLLAND.

The Acheen War.

THE HAGUE, May 25.—The States General have voted a supply of 5,000,000 florins to meet the expenses of the war against Acheen.

—A letter from Disraeli is published in the London papers of the 15th, in which the Tory leader declares that of the impending general election the country will have to decide whether or not to cherish that great body of laws, customs and traditions which has converted a small island into one of the mighty powers of the world.

HOME NEWS.

Letters held for Postage.—Miss Laura Yeager, Baltimore, Md., 1c; Wm. Oliver, Williamsville, Pa., 3c; Joseph Ackman, Laurenceburg, Ind., 3c; J. G. Tonley, Chicago, Ills., 3c; Jacob P. Cook, Baltimore Md., 1c; Craig & Liggett, New Cumberland, Ohio, 3c.

European Steamship Arrivals.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship and Telegraph office, at No. 161 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the

Cunard line steamer Parthia at New York.
Cunard line Algeria at Queenstown.
Guion line steamer Nevada.

A Floater at McKee's Rocks.

Coroner West has been notified to hold an inquest on the body of an unknown young man, which was found floating in the Ohio river near the ferry at McKee's Rocks. He is very respectably dressed, and is apparently about twenty-four or twenty-five years of age. The body was taken to Taggart's undertaking establishment in Allegheny. Coroner West last evening empannelled a jury, but the inquest was adjourned till to-day at one o'clock.

Boy Drowned.

Coroner West yesterday held an inquest on the body of a lad named Lewis Dawson, whose disappearance was mentioned in Saturday's GAZETTE. The body of the boy was found at the foot of Penn street, yesterday afternoon. The child had been missing from his home since Friday afternoon when he was sent to a tow boat on an errand. A verdict of "Accidental drowning" was rendered. The deceased was eight years of age and resided with his parents at No. 25 Third avenue.

The Union Bridge.

On Saturday evening the stockholders of the Union Bridge Company held a meeting and elected the following Board of Directors: Joshua Rhodes, J. M. Gazzam, C. H. Love, H. M. Long, George Reiter, S. A. Cosgrave, A. J. Weltas, Geo. B. Hill, T. E. Tack. A meeting of the Directors was then called and the following officers elected: Joshua Rhodes, President; R. W. McConnell Secretary; John E. Ridall, Treasurer. The Union bridge is to run from the Point to Allegheny City. Last week fifty thousand dollars were subscribed on the books of the company.

Decoration Day in Allegheny.

In regard to the observance of Memorial Day in Allegheny, the following correspondence will explain itself:

ALLEGHENY CITY, May 22, 1873.

Hon. A. P. Callow, Mayor of Allegheny:

DEAR SIR:—At a meeting of the Grand Army and citizens, held on the evening of the 18th inst., it was unanimously

Resolved, That the Mayor be requested to issue his proclamation asking the merchants and manufacturers to close their places of business on Memorial Day, in honor of our martyred dead.

D. L. SMITH, Chairman,
A. J. PENTECOST, Secretary.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
ALLEGHENY, May 24, 1873.

In compliance with the above request, I would recommend a general suspension of business on Friday, the 30th inst., Memorial Day, in order that all may participate in the ceremonies of the day.

A. P. CALLOW, Mayor.

Y. M. C. A. Monthly Meeting.

At the monthly meeting of the Y. M. C. A., on Saturday evening last, there was quite a large attendance of young men, and an interesting meeting was held. After the usual opening exercises, reports of various standing committees were presented. A circular was read from the Executive Committee at New York, announcing the time and place of meeting of the International Convention—Poughkeepsie, May 30th—and requesting the appointment of a committee to attend. The monthly meeting was appointed to select delegates to represent the Pittsburgh association. The question for the evening, "What is involved in membership in a Y. M. C. A.," was then taken up and discussed by quite a number of the members. Much interest was expressed in the series of meetings which commence this week. The choir of Christ M. E. Church, consisting of the Misses Lizzie, Brewster and Kennedy and Messrs. Mosher, Hunter and Bissel, were present and sang the following pieces: "O ethou Things of Thee are Spoken," "O Lord, veil not Thy Face," "Light Beyond the River," "Abide With Me," "Shall We Gather at the River," and a trio from Abbis. A rising vote of thanks was tendered the choir for their services.

Interesting Presentation Services at Trinity Church Sunday School.

Yesterday (Sunday) morning, at Trinity Church Sunday School, Sixth avenue, John H. Bailey, Esq., for the past six years Superintendent of said Sunday school, being about to depart, the coming week, on a tour to Europe, was presented by the teachers, through the pastor, Rev. John Scarborough, D. D., with a valuable gold watch and chain, as a token of their affection and esteem. The doctor referred to the long and valuable services of Mr. Bailey in the Sunday school work, its great assistance he had been to the pastor in carrying it on, the advantage such a book would be to him, and the pleasure he had in the satisfaction in presenting it, concluding by wishing him a happy and prosperous voyage, and that he might return to them and the duties of the Sunday School with renewed vigor. Mr. Bailey, though unprepared for any demonstration, in a gift and kindly remarks of Dr. Scarborough having effected him deeply, received the teachers' gift with thanks for their remembrance of him at such a time, for their co-operation with him in conducting the Sunday School, assuring them of his good wishes for their future, with the hope, by God's help and blessing, of being with them again in the course of three or four months.

Mr. Reid W. Bailey, the son of John H. Bailey who has been connected with the same school for a number of years, in fact, grown up in it, and is now the efficient assistant librarian, who goes with his father, received a gold pencil case, the gift of the esteem in which he is held by teachers and co-workers in the Sunday school, which was received and duly appreciated, we doubt not, by this estimable young man. The best wishes of the Sunday school are offered for their prosperation on the great deep, and their many friends will write unitn us in the hope that their visit to the Old World may prove both a source pleasure and profit to them.

Suburban Scenery, Suburban Homes.

The people of Pittsburgh surely cannot complain of any want of invitations or opportunities to purchase out of town homes. Properties on every side of the city have been subdivided and mapped, and every inducement presented, such as salubrity of air, beauty of location, facility of purchase, &c. These several locations are each and all more or less attractive. Perhaps no city on the continent has surroundings more picturesque than Pittsburgh. It was remarked by Sir Henry Holland, who in 1846 spent a week equestrianizing among the Allegheny hills, that he had travelled across all the degrees of the earths' longitude and had not elsewhere seen what did not exist in Pittsburgh, so highly favored by natural scenery so diversified, picturesque and beautiful as we were blessed with. As he rode among the hills and valleys he likened the effect to that of a kaleidoscope or to a panorama on which, as the wheel turned, the scene in view fading behind and rising before him; beauties left behind were succeeded continually by more charming ones in front—no monotony, all variety, an unending, ever varying charm. These were the impressions of a gifted, polished and remarkable traveler of the highest intelligence. They were communicated to us by himself many years afterwards when he was again in Pittsburgh accompanying the Prince of Wales. Ever since, when we have visited the cities of Europe, or our city, we have been reminded of Sir Henry's admiration and continued of its justness. On Friday last we spent some hours in a careful inspection of a body of land in Chartiers Valley, embracing 240 acres, they purchased by the Homestead Bank, and soon to be off red for sale. This bank which, from its inception, we have regarded as one of the most beneficent institutions ever organized in this city, and which, in all its extensive operations since, has justified our confidence in the wisdom and good effects of its methods of dealing with the public, has in forming the project of this park and in judicious selection in the purchase of the 240 acres now under consideration. Nothing could be more desirable. No place in the whole country presents, naturally, better characteristics combined than does Chartiers Valley for a suburban colony; the topography embraces valley, mound and plateau; from the high points the views are extensive, varied and picturesque. Every diversity of taste can here be readily suited. The plan or diagram of subdivision reflects great credit upon the company. The uplands are reached by meandering avenues of easy grade, the valleys furnish choice spots for such as admire coves and dells and shady nooks. The streets are of the most variety of degrees of acclivity and declivity, a mid many spots are easily susceptible of elegant adornment, and destined, we predict, to become conspicuous features in a landscape full already of rural beauty.

We have not a dollar of interest in this property or in the bank—we wish we had. We are entirely disinterested, therefore, in heartily recommending every one of our readers, for all time to come, a rural home, to visit "Homestead Park," which is the name appropriately given to this estate. We think we forsee plainly, that, within a very few years, it will become one of the most beautiful of all our suburbs. The ground is easily approximate and easy of access as any of them. We think that every one who will go all over the estate as we have done, will say that we have not exaggerated its manifold merits.

Spic ndid Opportunity to Grow Rich

On next Tuesday, May 27, will be offered to purchasers a first class opportunity to secure property, which must in a shorter time and in a greater degree enhance in any value than property now offered. We refer to the sale of lots at Verona, on the line of Allegheny Valley R. R. The success of Verona is already assured, in the location here of the large workshops of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, while the immense natural wealth that fills the hills of the whole Allegheny Valley, but wails the strong arm of development to enrich those who are so fortunate as to become the possessors of property in this locality. Pittsburg, with her industries and her manufactories, must extend herself to this borough in a very few years, when those who have acquired property here, will find themselves rich without either "coining or spinning." This is not the idle dream of a visionary, but the march of improvement in that direction makes it a fixed fact. These lots are even, now—but a few minutes from the city, are most beautiful and convenient in their location, all mail and passenger trains stop here, streets are graded and sidewalks down, and all within a few rods of A. V. R. R. shops. Do not miss this golden opportunity, but be at the Union Depot at 10 a. m. on Tuesday, May 27, and go to the ground, where the lots will be sold, rain or shine.

"THAT MEETING."

More of the Heathen Chinee—The Last Meeting at Concert Hall—Another Account from an Occasional Contributor.

"Fair play is a jewel" that ought always to be recognized. A recognition of the maxim leads us to give place to the following communication from an occasional contributor, in reference to that last meeting at Beaver Falls to protest against the Heathen Chinee. This other account, from another source, will be interesting, as showing how two onlookers may differ in opinion, and see matters in widely different phases.

BEAVER FALLS, May 21, 1873.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

An anti Chinese meeting was held in our place on the evening of the 16th inst. Quite a respectable audience was gathered at Concert Hall to hear if anything new would be advanced by the noted speakers, as advertised.

The President selected for the evening was Mr. Hartman, of your city, formerly of the firm of Hartman & Lare.

In assuming the position, and thanking the audience for the honor conferred, he gave his reasons as an opponent to the introduction of Chinese in this country—the principal one being his dislike to their "religious belief." The worthy gentleman, judging from his remarks, would have us believe that they would have a greater tendency towards degrading us to their Heathenism, than any influence that could be brought to fear upon them towards Christianity. Should he be correct, then the few representatives of the Young Men's Christian Association, who meet with a larger number of the Mongolians, are in danger of being converted into Heathenism. This being the main point of his objection, we merely pass it, with the above remark.

The principal speaker of the evening was Dr. I. Wallace, of New Castle, an ex-Congressman from this district. His speech was listened to with considerable interest; he being the "Boanerges" of the evening, we anticipated considerable enlightenment on the veiled subject. Taking for granted some of his assertions, the conclusions might be correct. No doubt the honorable gentleman has written an essay in his school-boy days, embodying the well known sentence, that the "small acorn produces the mighty oak." In tracing the origin of negro slavery into this country from a small number landing on the James river, growing into gigantic form until through its influence it controlled the country, and finally caused a long and bloody war for its suppression, was a very fine assertion. But in comparing African slavery as it existed in this country with the immigration of the Chinaman, we fail to see a parallel case. The honorable ex-Congressman considers that over-populated China could spare an immigration to try forty millions or more of her inhabitants, and not miss them whilst they would be a source of great annoyance to us. He fared, however, to enlighten us on the subject, as to how many were coming to per year, and that even on an increase of ten thousand of an immigration per annum over the present number it would probably take a hundred years to swell the number to one million. Another speech embodied the principal complaint that they do not come to stay, and become citizens, their object being merely to make money and return to their flowery home. He again fails to inform us as to how many are now returning on the same vessels that brings others to join them, and that might be nearly as great. And further as no objections are urged to their immigrating into our country to stay and become citizens we would be pleased to know in this event what—if not the forty millions would have, religiously and otherwise.

It was certainly to be admired the wonderful interest he manifested in the cause of the workingmen, and the sublime appeal to them, that in knowing their "rights they dare maintain them," not, however, in holding meetings and passing resolutions not to buy anything made by Chinamen, or prohibiting the purchasing of peanuts from some poor woman's apple stand who might have on a cotton instead of a woolen shirt, but in voting to send men to Congress who will oppose the Chinamen from coming into this country. The honorable gentleman evidently, pea-fowl like, admired his plumage, but the audience failed to appreciate or understand his subject, and when he sees as they very readily saw the homely footprints he was making towards Congressional honors, it may eventually have the effect of destroying the Orwellian feather in the cap of "Boanerges." His appeal to the veteran soldiers was eloquent, and greeted with general applause, and his scorn for the "stay at home brigade" was much admired, but as to which class he belonged we failed to learn, as he left the platform for him. We regret that the reporter of your have his speech published in full. Judging from the manuscript he held to his hand, it was carefully prepared for that purpose. Upon the whole, his speech was to newly interesting that he will pay us another visit, and further favor us with a revised view of his opinions.

The closing speaker was a Mr. Penn, from the New Castle *Gazette and Democrat*. This gentleman made a very excellent speech. We have already encroached too much upon your space to give you a synopsis. Previous to making his speech we learn he visited the cutlery works, and manifested considerable surprise at the quickness of the Chinamen, and their skill as workmen, and also that he was very much disappointed; in judging from the reports he had heard, he supposed a great outrage was being committed at Beaver Falls towards the white laborers, and that Mad Dog Dan was at the head of the whole committed here as generally reported. We hope the committee to select speakers, Messrs. Harrison, Russell and Lloyd, will continue to favor us with more Congressional talk, and would be profound political economists, and if not objectionable to add a few inspired speakers with more resolutions, and to be kind enough not to publish the names as Captains and Major Generals very materially spoils the effect when, upon examination, we find we have not been to the army, and the Major General only a Colonel of the militia that went to Hagerstown. B. F.

ODD FELLOWSHIP IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Grand Lodge Meeting at Wilkesbarre—Pennsylvania History of the Order from 1823 to 1873.

The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was in session in Wilkesbarre during a portion of last week. The Philadelphia *Ledger* says it is a representative body, with a grand constituency at its back; and, in these days of self selected conventions, and of delegates who represent nobody but themselves, it is a great satisfaction to find such a convention in session. The "Past Grands" at Wilkesbarre are the chosen men from ninety-one thousand two hundred and thirteen (91,213) Odd Fellows resident in our own State. The Pennsylvania history of the Order is mainly embraced within the fifty years from 1823 to 1873. At the end of the first ten years of that half century (1843) the rolls of the State showed an aggregate membership of 3,872; in 1843 there were 5,116 members; within the next two years 1844-45, there is a decrease of 1,000; for at the close of 1845 there were 8,746 names on the rolls. This was when the Order was twenty-two or twenty-three years old in our State. Then followed a quick march, for the figures for 1846 show no less than 12,620, and those for 1847 expanded to 23,105. The next following ten years just about doubled the membership, for the rolls of 1857 exhibit an aggregate in Pennsylvania of 46,117, which was less by five hundred less than the percentage of 1856. From these two years onward for a period of ten years the Order decreased in numbers, until in 1863 the rolls contained but 37,646 names in good standing. In 1864 there were 39,548, and in 1865 there were 42,220. It is easy to trace in this downward movement the influences of the period of commercial depression preceding the war, and the depressing influence of the war itself. But in the eight years from 1865 to the present the increase of the Order has more than doubled itself, for beginning in 1865 with 45,993, it now shows the grand total of 91,213, an absolute increase of nearly fifty thousand. These are wonderful figures for a single State of one numerous branch and beneficent organizations. Such a body ought to be a powerful instrumentality for good, far beyond the scope of the immediate objects of the Order."

WAIT FOR THE SECOND GREAT SALE.

Of One Acre, One-half Acre and One-quarter Acre Lots on the Holman Farm, Monday, June 2, at 11 A. M., at Millvale Borough, Adjoining Old Poor Farm, Opposite Lawrenceville—Easy of Access to W. P. R. R., Allegheny V. R. R., Penn St. Street Cars, to Ewalt Street Bridge—Three Miles from Allegheny City—A Few Minutes' Walk from Lawrenceville—A Few Minutes' Walk from Allegheny City by Way of Troy Hill Road—The Finest Property Offered this Season.

POSITIVE SALE

to the highest bidder. No set prices. This sale must surely prove a success on this one account. It is but a matter of short time when this

82 ACRES

will be taken into the city of Allegheny, street cars will be running from Allegheny city on the completion of the Troy Hill road directly to this property, thus bringing you to the center of either Allegheny or Pittsburgh in a few minutes.

WAIT FOR THIS SALE

You have a chance to get acres in place of lots.

FREE TRAIN

leaves W. P. R. R. station, on Federal street, on the morning of the sale,

MONDAY, JUNE 2D,

at 9:15 A. M., taking you to Millvale. Being out in time for the sale, a few minutes' walk after you get off the train, brings you right into this fine property.

FREE DINNER,

after which the property will be put up and knocked down to the highest bidder. The finest chances ever offered to the public. The excitement at present shows that the people understand this property thoroughly.

BRASS BAND

also on the ground. Plans for distribution. Every accommodation that could be wished will be provided at the sale.

THE INTENTION

is to close out the entire plot at sale, Monday, June 24, insuring to all a bargain.

Give one day to an investment that will pay you double inside of a year.

A. J. PENTECOST,
7t. Auctioneer.

The Trip to Europe.

The May issue of the "Trip to Europe" published by the "Anchor Line" has been received for gratuitous distribution at

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal street, Allegheny

New Upholstering House.

Theophilus Roller, 150 Ohio street, Allegheny, has opened the above business, with a fine stock of Parlor Furniture as a specialty. He manufactures and has for sale his Patent Reversible Spring Mattress. Also a new and neat pattern of Bed Lounge for sale. 150 Ohio street.

BREVITIES.

....Mr. Washington complains of an insufficiency of police in that district, there being but one officer on duty there.

....On Saturday the locomotive of the Wall's accomodation ran off the track at Bolston, detaining the train for a couple of hours.

....John Kelley was jerked on Saturday night for passing a pop bottle full of whisky to a prisoner in the Central Station House.

....A reward of five hundred dollars is offered by the citizens of Saltsburg for the arrest and conviction of the murderer of Lizzie Mess.

....The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has appointed the Coroner of Cambria county as a brakeman on the Johnstown Accommodation.

....Right young men were up before the Allegheny Mayor yesterday afternoon and paid fines of $5 each for bathing in the river near the bridges.

....Matthew Murphy, yesterday died at the West Penn Hospital from injuri s received some time since while acting as brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

....The little waif picked up in a buggy in Martin's alley, Allegheny, a few mornings since, died yesterday, and will be buried to-day by the Directors of the Poor.

....On Saturday morning Wharfmaster Crist discovered the body of an apparently natural born infant on the Allegheny side of the river. An inquest will be held to-day.

....Mr. Murdock, the undertaker at the Millvale Rolling Mill, near Sharpsburg, fell from a scaffolding in the mill Saturday afternoon, and was seriously injured internally.

....W. H. Williams has made an information before Alderman McMasters, charging Fred Mower with false pretense in obtaining from him twenty dollars.

....Charley Armstrong is to take a stock of the consolidated patent gas with him to Vienna, just to show what can be made out of smoke and benzine in old Pittsburgh.

....The Water Committee of Allegheny Councils will visit Troy Hill and Spring Garden avenue on to-day to see what additions can be made to the water facilities there.

....On Friday, a man at work squaring blocks on a machine in Shady Lane, had several fingers crushed by being caught in the cogs of the machine. Dr. Davis attended him.

....James Williams, who was arrested on a charge of having stabbed John Cantley in a Penn avenue saloon a few weeks ago, was discharged from custody on Saturday, the prosecutor failing to appear.

....James Rodney, Saturday night about half-past eleven o'clock, fell over the embankment on the Troy Hill road, fronting the Orphan's Asylum, and had his right leg broken. Dr. Hamilton attended him.

....The alarm of fire from box 52 in Allegheny, on Saturday evening, was caused by a slight fire being discovered in a shed, in the rear of Nos. 5 and 7 Grant street, on Third avenue. It was extinguished without damage.

....The following is the committee appointed by the Mercantile Library Association for the ensuing year: Wm. P. Herbert, chairman; Samuel C. Schuyler, D. P. Corwin, James M. Bell, Beverly Jones, Josiah Cohen, Wm. F. Robb.

....John Wurmser had his shoulder crushed while driving a team under a trestle work in Allegheny on Friday evening. His team had run away, and he was thrown against one of the timbers. Dr. Wellman is attending him.

....Snooks has been to the workhouse. He says he left it because he was quarreling with the boys, cooperated with them, banged his head work sometimes, but generally manages to "chop" it up lively—all of which means he made barrels.

....On Friday two little children, the daughters of Messrs. W. Hagan & Welling were burned to death by their clothes catching fire from the explosion of a can of carbon oil around which they were playing with matches, at their residence in Shady Side, Twentieth ward.

....The new schedule on the Pennsylvania Railroad, to take effect on Sunday next, important change made is in the leaving time of the Southern Express, which leaves the Union Depot at midnight instead of at noon as heretofore. The accomodation trains are unaltered.

....The commission appointed to take testimony in reference to the transfer of the Methodist property at Walls Station to the Pennsylvania Railroad, have fixed the value of the property at $675 per acre. There are about one hundred and twenty-five acres. It is said an appeal will be taken.

....The Hope Company boys in Allegheny were called out on Saturday afternoon to extinguish two slight fires—one at Spratt & Johnson's mill, and the other at Miller & Steen's planing mill, on Locust street. The fires were on the roofs and damage immaterial. No alarms were sounded.

....An Em street boy, while under the painful hallucination that he was a Modoc, buried a pin headed arrow in his father's leg, on Saturday, very much to the surprise of that individual. The old gentleman recovered sufficiently, however, to impress the scion with the belief that he had actually sat on a lava bed.

....The "Lady of the Lake" in the Allegheny Park Lakelet very ungallantly capsized the equanimity of the quietness of the Chinamen, and their skill as workmen, and also that he was very much disappointed; in judging from the reports he had heard, he supposed a great outrage was being committed at Beaver Falls towards the white laborers, and that Mad Dog Dan was at the head of the whole committed here as generally reported. We hope the committee to select speakers, Messrs. Harrison, Russell and Lloyd, will continue to favor us with more Congressional talk, and would be profound political economists, and if not objectionable to add a few inspired speakers with more resolutions, and to be kind enough not to publish the names as Captains and Major Generals very materially spoils the effect when, upon examination, we find we have not been to the army, and the Major General only a Colonel of the militia that went to Hagerstown. B. F.

ODD FELLOWSHIP IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Grand Lodge Meeting at Wilkesbarre—Pennsylvania History of the Order from 1823 to 1873.

The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was in session in Wilkesbarre during a portion of last week. The Philadelphia *Ledger* says it is a representative body, with a grand constituency at its back; and, in these days of self selected conventions, and of delegates who represent nobody but themselves, it is a great satisfaction to find such a convention in session. The "Past Grands" at Wilkesbarre are the chosen men from ninety-one thousand two hundred and thirteen (91,213) Odd Fellows resident in our own State. The Pennsylvania history of the Order is mainly embraced within the fifty years from 1823 to 1873. At the end of the first ten years of that half century (1843) the rolls of the State showed an aggregate membership of 3,872; in 1843 there were 5,116 members; within the next two years 1844-45, there is a decrease of 1,000; for at the close of 1845 there were 8,746 names on the rolls. This was when the Order was twenty-two or twenty-three years old in our State. Then followed a quick march, for the figures for 1846 show no less than 12,620, and those for 1847 expanded to 23,105. The next following ten years just about doubled the membership, for the rolls of 1857 exhibit an aggregate in Pennsylvania of 46,117, which was less by five hundred less than the percentage of 1856. From these two years onward for a period of ten years the Order decreased in numbers, until in 1863 the rolls contained but 37,646 names in good standing. In 1864 there were 39,548, and in 1865 there were 42,220. It is easy to trace in this downward movement the influences of the period of commercial depression preceding the war, and the depressing influence of the war itself. But in the eight years from 1865 to the present the increase of the Order has more than doubled itself, for beginning in 1865 with 45,993, it now shows the grand total of 91,213, an absolute increase of nearly fifty thousand. These are wonderful figures for a single State of one numerous branch and beneficent organizations. Such a body ought to be a powerful instrumentality for good, far beyond the scope of the immediate objects of the Order."

RAILROAD COLLISION.

Accident on the Fort Wayne Road—One Man Killed and Another Wounded—Engines and Cars Demolished—Result of Misbelting Orders.

It is not often that the newspapers have been called upon of late to chronicle accidents on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, yet one of a rather serious nature occurred on that line early yesterday morning. It was occasioned by an engineer neglecting to obey orders. There were quite a number of rumors afloat last night in relation to the accident. One man said that it was a collision between two passenger trains caused by a conductor receiving a telegram ordering him to switch off until another train passed, but instead of doing so, he put the order in his pocket, being busy at the time and forgot it. His train went on and collided with another, killing the engineer and a number of passengers seriously wounded. Our reporter skirmished around the Union depot for a good while, interviewing every man whom he thought possessed any information, and every one of those we applied to said they could not tell different from the others, the result being that the newspaper representative was thrown into a state of delightful uncertainty. However, the true state of the case was learned on application at the office of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, on Penn street, the information being furnished by one of the operators. The accident occurred about three miles west of Wooster, Ohio, between eastern and western bound freight trains. Engineer Blake, of the eastern bound train, disobeyed orders that had been given him, and the result was that he was instantly killed. The collision took place about half past three o'clock, before day had dawned, the darkness. It is said, preventing the engineers from seeing the approaching trains of each; had it been daylight it is thought the collision would have been rendered less serious. The body of Blake, rumor says, was terribly burned and disfigured, and in addition to him, a fireman named Hampton was also injured, but not dangerously. The engines of both trains were completely demolished and seven cars destroyed. Two hours after the collision the tracks were cleared of the debris and cars were running regularly. However, the train that should have arrived in this city at 12:20 yesterday, did not get in until about four hours after.

Boys' Clothing.

Messrs. Henry Sutmeyer Bros. & Co., No. 143 Federal street, Allegheny, make a specialty of ready made suits for boys. Their spring stock has just been received, and it is indeed a beautiful assortment. Parents should make a note of this place, as the prices are lower than those prevailing at any other place in the city, while the garments are all neatly and fashionably made and of good material.

THE COURTS.

Saturday's Proceedings

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE M'KENNAN.

The case of R. Lamberton & Co., vs. L. Haldeman, action on a ten thousand dollar promissory note is still on trial in this Court.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

In the matter of William Groves, of Venango county, it appearing that the said bankrupt had complied with the requirements of the act, an order was made discharging him from all his debts except such as are by said act excepted.

In the matter of Victory M. Thompson, bankrupt, on motion of Mr. Carnahan, solicitor for bankrupt, a rule was granted to show cause why the order of the 10th inst. should not be rescinded, and the remaining order was reinstated.

On motion of Thomas Ewing, Esq., Thomas S. Woodruff, Esq., of Erie, Pa., was sworn and admitted to practice at the Bar of this Court.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STOWE AND COLLIER.

Leave was granted to discontinue the case of the Commonwealth *ex rel. vs.* John Herron et. al.

In the case of Frank Weihr vs. Alex. Gleeman rule was granted to set aside the writ previously granted in the case.

Execution was ordered to be stayed in the case of Graham & Fisher vs. Poor & Reed, until the rule of May 21 is disposed of.

John Scholl vs. the Pittsburgh and Chartiers Railroad Company, an action to recover for damage done the property of the plaintiff. Report of views represented and directed to be filed.

In the matter of the petition of the Lawrenceville and Evergreen Passenger Railway Company, for appointment of viewers, the petition was received and ordered to be filed.

The argument list will occupy the attention of this Court the present week.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGES HAMPTON AND KIRKPATRICK.

In the case of the Commonwealth *ex rel.* T. Park vs. Barbara Pack, a petition for divorce, the hearing was postponed until Saturday, May 31, at ten o'clock.

In the case of G. Grimm vs. F. A. Miller, special return was also made and confirmed *nisi.*

In the case of M. Smith vs. Holland Riddle, the death of the defendant was reported, and on motion of C. Hasbrouck, Esq., Charles E. Riddle, his administrator, was substituted as the defendant.

In the case of Robb, for use, vs. Hazlett, the deposition of Mrs. Hoveler were filed.

The prayer of petitioners was granted in the case of George Duncan vs. George W. Cummons was filed.

In the case of Michael Graver, vs. Nicholas Baum, special return was made in open Court, and confirmed *nisi.*

Trial List for To-Day.

25. Valentine Stahle vs. Christian Miller.
44. Wm. G. Cowan vs. Steamer "Belle."
64. W. S. Taylor's Assignee vs. H. R. Fowhl, et ux.
14. Nancy Mackeown vs. Wm. Mckeowan,
71. Thos. Simpson vs. Geo. Barnap.
26. R. W. Steadman vs. Howard Morton.
75. Hugh Woodside vs. Th s. W. Barry.
45. Carroll & Snyder vs. E. E. Evens & Co., Garoldson.
46. Lawrence Bank vs. same.
47. A. F. Stevenson vs. same.
48. John Rohrbacher vs. same.
49. Simon J. Strange vs. W. M. Fullerton, et al.
65. Kate Caldwell vs. Pittsburgh A. & M. Railway.
24. Littell & Meehling vs. H. Willard.

AMUSEMENTS.

"Not so Black as He is Painted."

The second representation of Mr. Gotthold's new comedy, given on Saturday afternoon, offers the opportunity for a few words, which are due the author and should be expected by the public. It is well within the province of the daily press, to record in exhaustive detail, the result if any attempt to add to the literature of the stage. It is only by giving to such efforts impartial hearing and judgment that we can hope to preserve dramatic writing in the scholarly place where it properly belongs. It is only by according to capable effort, dignified and honest criticism, that the aspirations of the dramatic physician may be inhibited in silence. That of late years, opportunities so to do have been exceptionally rare, adds to the responsibility. Dramatic writing in America, as a rule, has passed into the hands of literary wrecks, who sink the dignity, and almost the respectability of the stage, in attempts at pecuniary recuperation. Outside of John Brougham, Dr. Walden, Howard, Daly and perhaps Cliff Taylorne, we have no playwrights who have given to their work conscientiousness and honest endeavor, and yet none of these have received from the press more hearty commendation, than had a score of others who catch the passing fancy with "creations" slang. To obtain any knowledge of the writer of the piece, Tom Taylor, it is absolutely necessary to note conscientious effort and criticise it fully, severely if necessary, but give it respectful attention.

The comedy of Mr. Gotthold is original in thought, and comparatively so in treatment, so much so in fact, that outside the considerations specified above, it is entitled to attention, and that point reached, is success. The truth, which gives motive power to the drama, is almost commonplace, but as "simplicity is genius," so commonplace truth pictured naturally illustrated is become an idea. Every one knows that undemonstrative goodness in this world is considered a meek kind of stupidity, but so far as we remember, life has never before been illustrated upon the stage. The idea has been used frequently in the drama, for no one who has heard the play but will acknowledge that the truism has been indelibly stamped upon his mind.

Its fault as an acting play is the lack of dramatic situation, and the absence of any striking climax to attain attention. But this is in a great part compensated for by a dialogue which, though not brilliant, is entertaining, and at times witty. The characters are sketched, not painted; they lack the subtle touch which makes a picture, but the drawing is clever and, like a good caricature, very suggestive. In short, it is a play that commends itself to people who read and who visit the theatre for something more than the passing glimmer of gas-lit pleasure. It is an honest, laudable effort to revive the art of play writing and is successful enough to give an impetus in this direction. There is hardly a stock company at any responsible theatre but would play it effectively, and in the hands of a capable star, it could be made a paying specialty.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—This evening Miss Kate Fisher will commence a week's engagement in the drama of "Mazeppa" in which she introduces her trained horse "Wonder." The cast has been carefully selected and there is no doubt but that it will prove a drawing card. On Monday evening next the attaches of the theatre will receive a benefit, when a choice entertainment will be given.

LIBRARY HALL.—This evening the world renowned Simmons & Slocum's Minstrels will commence a week's engagement at this beautiful and fashionable hall. The company that